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THE COAL NEGOTIATIONS.

DRIFTING DANGEROUSLY.

"A DOOR MUST BE OPEN OR
SHUT."

[BY A.R.B.]

As according to Renan a faith is to be measured by those who believe it, so to my mind a Government policy is generally to be valued by those who oppose it. The opposition to the Eight Hours Bill by the trade unionists, has been so childishly violent and so fanatically irrational that I am convinced, more than by the Government speakers, that it is the best of all possible Bills.

When Labour members foam at the mouth, gnash their teeth, and bellow meaningless abuse at the Prime Minister, it must be obvious to the most careless that they are fighting against a sentence of execution. They plainly are terrified lest the miners, when once the liberty of working another hour is given to them, may take advantage of it, and so gradually break up the strike. What a comment upon the liberty of England!

"The Enemy of Labour."

Mr. Hartshorn, in his last speech, solemnly proclaimed Mr. Baldwin as "the greatest enemy of the working classes this generation has produced." Such a description is as palpably silly, though not perhaps so coarsely provocative, as the charges of pecuniary interest in coal—are we not all pecuniarily interested in coal!—of secretly backing up the mine-owners, and of subterraneously influencing the Royal Commissioners.

The facts are too strong against these brawlers, who make this return to Mr. Baldwin for his refusal to use his majority to curb the tyranny of the trade union political levy, for his honourable record as an employer of labour in the family business, and for his infinite patience with Messrs. Smith and Cook. The Labour members cannot, perhaps, be expected to know that accusations, to be effective, must be at least partially true. But their leaders on the Front Bench might one would think, point out to them that their behaviour in turning the House of Commons into a rowdy public meeting, and insulting the Prime Minister with gutter slang, can only injure themselves in the eyes of the public.

I hope I shall not be called to the Bar of the House and committed to the Clock Tower if I venture to express my opinion that the Speaker might be a little firmer in conveying to these back-benchers that they belong to the first legislative assembly in the world, the majority of whose members are still gentlemen. The nation is vituperated in the person of its First Minister, and I am a little surprised that there has been no public demonstration of this fact.

A Grim Alternative.

This is now the tenth week that we have been drifting towards economic disaster or physical violence or both. It cannot be allowed to continue. The title of one of the prettiest of Alfred de Musset's "Proverbes" is "Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée." A door must either be open or shut; but ever since March, when the Commission reported, the Cabinet—for it is unfair to put all the responsibility on the Prime Minister—has been opening and shutting the door.

The exact relation of the Coal Commissioners' Report to the industrial dispute seems to be misunderstood. A Royal Commission is appointed by the Government, not to dictate a policy, but to inquire into the facts, and to report those facts, together with the inferences drawn from them and the evidence on which they are based. It would be indeed, absurd if Sir Herbert Samuel and his colleagues (who are all, I think, Liberals) were to find a policy for Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Lloyd George repudiated some parts of the report of the Sankey Commission, appointed by himself.

When Sir Herbert Samuel presented the Commission's report Mr. Baldwin might have handed it over to the Miners' Federation and the Mining Association with, "Here are the facts, the evidence of the Commissioners' recommendations. It is up to you two to settle between yourselves." Or he might have said, "The disputants have failed in nine months to agree. The Government is now going to carry out its own policy, based on the report." The Cabinet halved between these two courses. The Prime Minister's first gesture was to say, "Here is the report: if miners and mine owners will agree to accept it, we, the Government, will help to carry it out." Slowly, under pressure from the Government, the mine owners accepted; the miners, or rather Mr. Cook, refused to accept anything which involved reduction of pay or increase of hours.

After two months of futile negotiations with a Communist leader, the Government produces its own policy, a Bill allowing miners to work eight hours, and a Bill to reorganise the coal industry, chiefly by means of amalgamation and selling agencies. As soon as this policy is launched, Mr. Herbert Smith, the Siamese twin of Mr. Cook, remarks casually that he might have considered a reduction of wages, but an increase of hours, never. If the Government had proposed a reduction of wages, Messrs. Smith and Cook would have said that an increase of hours might possibly have been considered, but that a reduction of wages was an attempt to reduce the standard of living, etc.

In the midst of all this hubbub and confusion, the Prime Minister makes a speech in which he says in effect: "After all, my Eight Hours Bill is only permissive, and if the miners' leaders don't like it, they can ignore it, and start

(Continued on next column.)

TWO YEARS' LIBERTY SINCE AGE OF 12.

BURGLAR OF 23 SENTENCED TO
PENAL SERVITUDE.

HIS LINER EXPLOIT.

A hushed court listened with much interest at the Hastings Quarter Sessions to the story of the criminal activities of a man, aged 23, who, since the age of 12, has had but two years of liberty.

The prisoner was Frederick Harvey, alias Leonard Clements, and he was charged with stealing £300 worth of jewellery from a house in St. Leonards. He was sentenced by the Recorder to three years' penal servitude.

Detective-Inspector Milton said that at the age of 12 Harvey was convicted at Stratford and sent to a borstal school for three years. By the time he was 15 years of age the boy had three more convictions against him, two at Stratford and one at Wallasey, and in 1917 and 1918 he was convicted of charges of burglary and larceny at Liverpool. Further charges of burglary and larceny were proved against him in subsequent years, and usually he absconded from the industrial school to which he was sent.

"Sneaked on Liner."

Following the sentence of six months' hard labour at Stratford, he was arrested soon after his release, and brought before the Marylebone Police Court, where he was remanded as a suspected person.

He then carried out one of the most remarkable incidents of his career. He failed to surrender to his bail, but somehow reached Southampton Dock, where, in the words of the police report, he sneaked aboard a liner bound for America, took charge of a second-class berth, mixed with other passengers, and travelled to New York without paying his fare.

On arrival at New York he evaded the steamboat, immigration, and Customs officials and made good his landing.

He was soon in the hands of the police again, however, and at Palm Beach, Florida, where he was known to be associated with criminals, he was sent to prison for two years on a charge of breaking and entering a house.

Escaped from Prison.

He did not serve his sentence, however, but by a clever trick escaped from the prison after serving eight months.

Next he went to St. Lucie, where he became associated with a notorious chain gang of burglars, who operated in and about Florida. He was again caught, however, and was sentenced to three years' penal servitude in July of last year.

For a second time he tricked the prison authorities and escaped.

In September the British Consulate at Atlantic City informed the American police that Harvey had been found suffering from loss of memory and was unfit to serve his sentence. It is believed that it was by this trick that he escaped from the two prisons.

He was deported, and was arrested again on arrival at Southampton. He came to Hastings apparently on May 11th, and was arrested on the following day.

fresh negotiations on another basis."

Once more the closed door is opened. But the country has had enough of this. The question to-day is—Will England be governed by Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Cook?

The Only Way.

Mr. Baldwin, if he were not an idealist, would have seen long ago that he was dealing with a man whose last wish was to settle the dispute, except by the overthrow of the mine owners, as the representatives of the hated capitalist system. Here let me correct a confusion into which Sir Hall Caine, a miner's grandson, fell. The owner of the mineral, the coal which lies beneath the ground, is not save in one or two instances like the Seaham collieries, the mine owner, who is a company or an individual paying a rent or royalty of so much a ton for the right to sink shafts and hew and bring up the coal.

The royalty or rent owner is no party to this dispute, and it is unfair to drag him into it. There is nothing to be gained by buying up the royalties at freehold valuation. The State would collect the royalties of ed. a ton in order to pay the interest on the money. Even if you expropriated the royalty-owner without compensation—an act of barefaced robbery not yet within the pale of practical politics—it would not affect the dispute between the Miners' Federation and the Mining Association, and the Government is to be congratulated on having dropped this foolish recommendation of the Commission.

Sand Running Out.

The sands in the glass are running out, and the country expects the Government not to reopen fresh negotiations, and so waste more time, but to impose its own policy on the Miners' Federation. It may be that so many miners will accept the wages offered for eight hours that the back of the strike will be broken. It may be that combinations such as that started by Lord Aberconway may rapidly supersede the present system of isolated groups. But if the national industry is to be rescued before it is too late, and if the Government is to retain the confidence of the public, the control of the situation must be taken out of the hands of Mr. Cook. But how that avowed Communist, the pupil of Lenin, is to be removed from the leadership of the Miners' Federation is not for me to say.—
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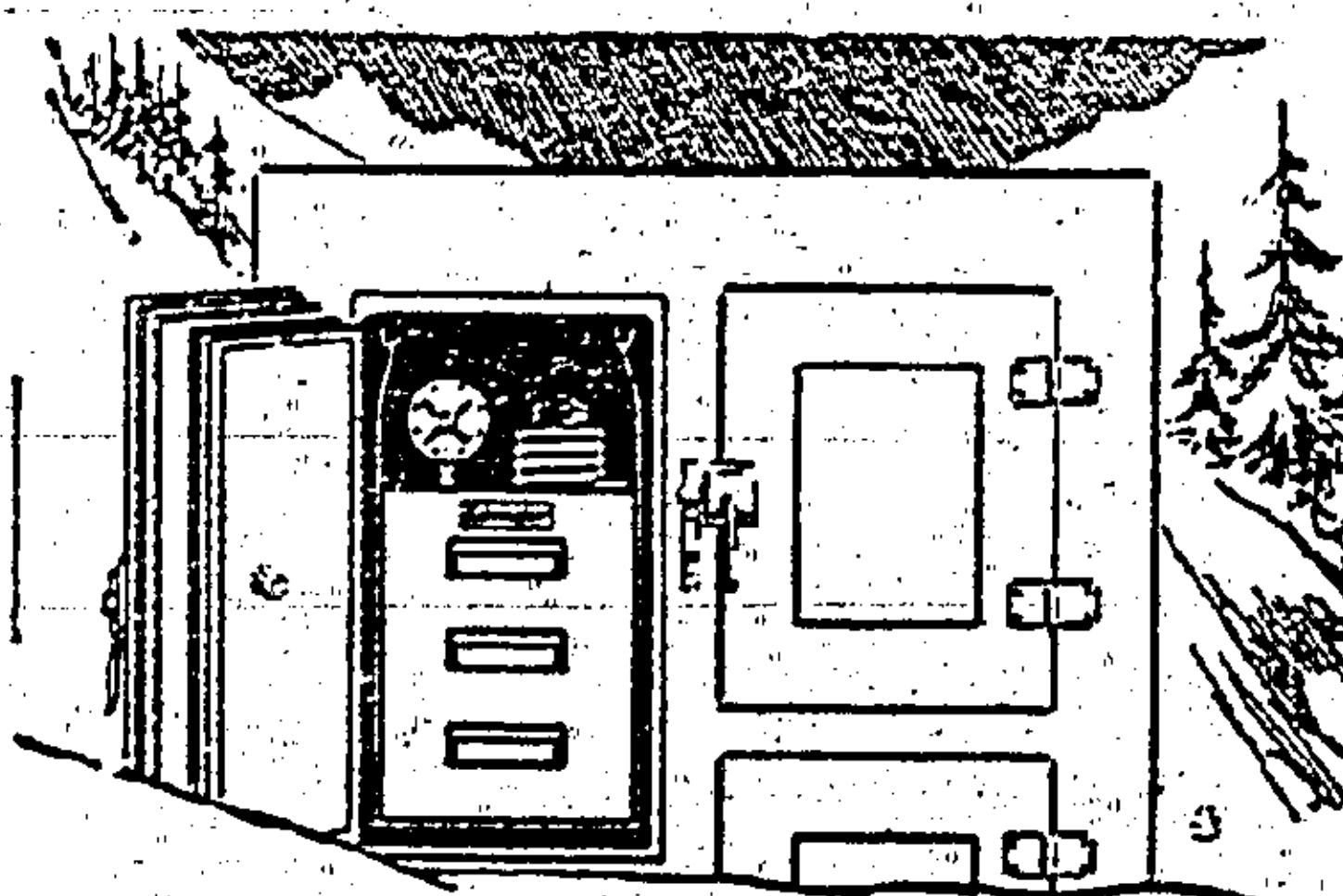
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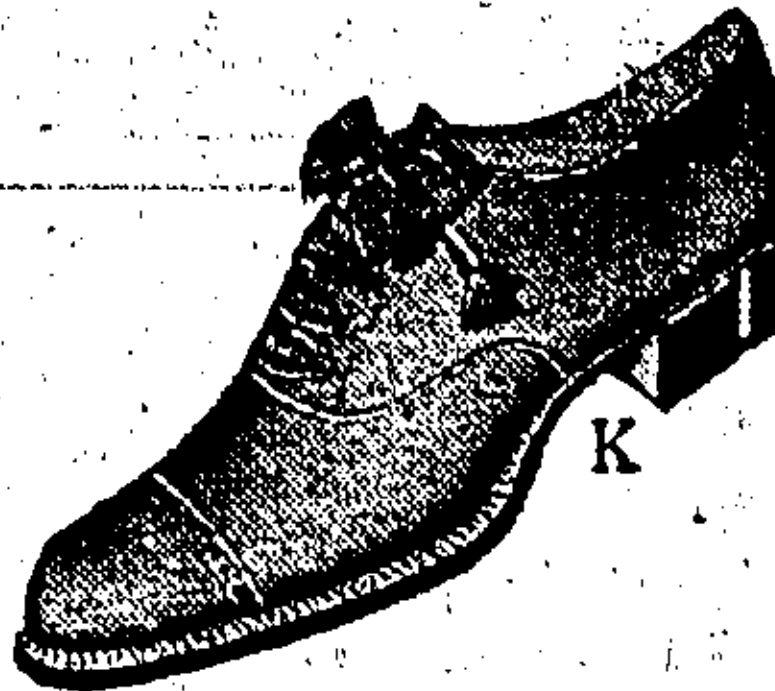
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DEMAND BY LONDON MASS MEETING.

STOLEN GOLD USED TO ENCOURAGE CHAOS.

A REFERENDUM PROPOSED.

A great crowd filled the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, W., on July 15th, at a mass meeting to protest against Soviet interference in British affairs.

Col. John Gretton, M.P., presided, and others on the platform included Lord Clive, Lord Strathclyde, Commander O. Locker-Lampson, M.P., Mr. G. Havelock Wilson, the President of the Seamen's Union, and many Conservative M.P.s.

Mr. Joseph Martin, who was blinded by the treatment he received in Russian prisons and whose case was mentioned in the House of Commons, sat behind the speaker.

Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, M.P., who commanded armoured-car contingents in Russia during the war when that country was an ally of Great Britain, said:

"The Soviet owes private British creditors alone more than \$250,000,000, and I ask, what right had we to recognise this swindling syndicate until it had owned up and paid up?"

It can establish companies in Great Britain for trade-like purposes, and it can issue a writ for libel, as it has done against *The Daily Mail*. But no Englishman can bring any action in our Law Courts for damages for his losses in Russia.

Why, an Englishman can even watch wood coming into the country from Russia and he can actually identify it as his own timber because it bears his mark, but he cannot recover one rouble.

Petrol which is ours has been sent over and dumped below cost price upon the British market. It is disposed of by the agency known as Russian Oil Products, Limited.

PLOTTERS' STOLEN GOLD.

It first steals our goods; secondly, it sells them to us; and, thirdly, our money, realised from the sale, returns in the form of subsidies to encourage chaos throughout the Empire and to undermine constituted civilisation. It pours in to irrigate the thirsty palms of spouters in the park, agitators in every strike, and even to nourish anti-English candidates in elections.

The English Communist Party would not live a day if you closed down the cash-box at Moscow.

If the English Communist Party is an illegal organisation, as the Attorney-General has declared it, and if Englishmen, who conduct it, are criminals, are not those aliens who furnish it with the sinews of war criminals also?

The Government fears that a withdrawal of recognition might be treated as tantamount to a declaration of war. I should like to ask if the persistent Bolshevik meddling in our affairs is not tantamount to ten declarations of war?

DIPLOMATIC SLOBBER.

I am tired of hearing the Soviet referred to by his Majesty's Ministers as a "friendly State," and sick to death of the diplomatic slobber with which we fawn upon these fiends. There was a ringing mandate from the constituencies at the last election to kick them out, and we should long since have swept the stables clean. But our Government does not propose to act. And yet the peril is as grave as any since the war.

Will the Government forthwith take a referendum in this grave emergency? If to each citizen, simply and straightly, the question is put—Yea or Nay, under which flag will you live; the buccy banner of Bolshevism or the Union Jack? I know in advance what England's answer will be.

At one point in Commander Locker-Lampson's speech a well-dressed woman shouted some remarks that were inaudible. There were cries of "Up the Reds!" and counter-cries of "Put her out!" Waving her arms and shouting "Up the Reds!" the woman was escorted from the hall by stewards.

A MOUNTAIN OF MURDER.

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Fugate, M.P., proposed a resolution protesting against the activities of the Soviet agents in the Empire, and supporting the Government in any steps they might take to deal with the menace. He said that in Russia anti-Christ was enthroned upon a mountain of murder.

I warned you that the Soviet Governments are making war on our country every day and that several great trade unions have passed, without the knowledge of their members, under the control of the Minority Movement, which is the British branch of the Red International. We feel for the miners because we see they are being used by Mr. Cook to achieve his vainglorious aims. Those people who have come to make trouble in our midst should be given 48-hours notice.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. Mitchell Banks, K.C., M.P.

Mr. Havelock Wilson said that the people of Great Britain had been living in a fool's paradise in minimising the Red menace.

More attention should be paid to the men of the sea, as British soldiers had been fighting the Bolsheviks for 9 years. What was wanted was a great league, composed of all classes, to join in a great effort to preserve what our forefathers had left to us from being stolen by the microbes of Bolshevism.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

EXPULSION FROM THE BATH CLUB.

CAPTAIN WRIGHT'S ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

THE ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF THE "G.O.M."

Captain Peter Wright, the author of the book "Portraits and Criticisms," was expelled from the Bath Club and brought an action against the proprietors of the Club for damages.

The matter arose out of the following passage in Captain Wright's book which it was alleged, was defamatory of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone (the "Grand Old Man"):

"In public to speak the language of the highest and strictest principle, and in private to pursue and possess every sort of woman."

It will be remembered that when the book was published a letter written by Lord Gladstone describing Captain Wright as "a liar, a coward and a fool," was published. The object of this letter was to induce Captain Wright to proceed against Lord Gladstone for libel so that an opportunity might be given in the Courts for clearing Lord Gladstone's father of the charges made against him.

Captain Wright, however, took no action. Lord Gladstone is a member of the Bath Club and exception was taken to Captain Wright using the Club note-paper for his correspondence. The Committee of the Club expelled him and contended that they were entitled to do so for conduct which they alleged to be injurious to the character and interests of the Club.

According to the rules of membership however a member of the Club has a right to be heard before being expelled and the Committee did not give Captain Wright an opportunity of stating his case. This point was not contended. The Committee admitted they had technically broken the rule and, in the result, Captain Wright was awarded £100 damages for the loss of the Club amenities and £25 for the injury to his reputation.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

In summing up, Mr. Justice Horridge pointed out that Captain Wright had a contract with the club to use it unless he was properly expelled. The club company did not deny that he had been improperly expelled.

"It is a fundamental part of English justice that a man should never be condemned unheard, and when authority has been vested in a committee of a club of a quasi-judicial character, they should recognise the fact that they are placed in that judicial position and must approach the subject free from bias, and they must be prepared to listen to anything that is said," observed Mr. Justice Horridge.

The committee of the Bath Club did nothing of the kind. Captain Wright was therefore entitled to say that the company had broken their contract with him, thus entitling him to damages.

He would accordingly ask the jury to give him two sums of money, as damages. They would say how much Captain Wright was entitled to for the loss of the club amenities and how much for the injury to his reputation.

The jury would not have to give any opinion of Captain Wright's conduct, though they might be entitled to say that Captain Wright was a disreputable person that the use of the club would be worthless, because he would be shunned by everybody in the club.

The value of the amenities of the Bath Club could not be gauged by the subscription. But any damages that might be given would be given after the deduction of the subscription (12 guineas) and the entrance fee (£7 17s. 6d.), which had been returned to Capt. Wright.

With regard to the damage Captain Wright had suffered in his reputation, the jury would probably think that if a man were expelled from one West End club it would be very unlikely that he would not be very seriously damaged in his chance to secure election to another West End club.

"You must take it that the expulsion was wrongful," concluded Mr. Justice Horridge. "The committee have violated the first instincts of justice. They have chosen to turn Captain Wright out without giving him an opportunity of putting his case before them."

After an absence of 30 minutes, the jury returned a verdict for Captain Wright, awarding £100 damages for the loss of the club amenities and £25 for the injury to his reputation.

Mr. W. A. Jowitt, K.C., for the club company, said that although the question of the recovery of the £25 might involve an interesting legal discussion his clients did not think that such a very small sum was worth troubling about.

Judgment was accordingly entered as above.

Lady Oxford was an early visitor to the court and followed the proceedings from a seat in front of the jury-box.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

Commenting on the case the *Daily Mail* says: Captain Peter Wright's action against the proprietors of the Bath Club ended in a verdict for the plaintiff. The incident should none the less have a salutary effect by discouraging the practice of publishing libels on the dead, of which there have been many complaints recently.

The truth about Mr. Gladstone is that he was one of the most upright characters in an age rich in great men. Whatever evidence may be gathered from vague tittle-tattle concerning him we have never heard it mentioned, much less justified, by any responsible person.

But even if Captain Wright felt it his duty to publish it and considered himself capable of defending the publication before a jury of critics and men of letters his behaviour when he was challenged by the relatives of the dead statesman was altogether deplorable. In our opinion the committee of the club to which he

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WONDERS OF THOUGHT
READING.

A "PIECE-GOODS" MAN'S PSYCHIC EXPERIENCE.

"RAG-SELLER'S" ROMANCE.

The following exceedingly clever and amusing letter appears in the columns of the *N. C. Daily News* of the 6th inst. It is, as our readers will note, based upon the report that recently appeared in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of a local "hunt" that caused a mild sensation here at the time.

Sir,—I read with great interest your account of "A Strange Hunt at Hongkong," in your issue of the 3rd inst., but there does not appear to be anything remarkable about it. I have a far more interesting and extraordinary experience to relate.

I cannot do better than to give you the following, taken from the columns of the *Manchester Guardian*:

"STRANGE HUNT AT SHANGHAI. Psychic Textiles Man Who Discovered an Order. A very Remarkable Feat. Pardon me, Gentlemen. Did I take long?"

Exhausted, distraught, but triumphant, Professor Wragg-Cellar, leaning over "Blackfriars" Bridge, gazing into the pellucid depths of the Irwell, glanced at an order sheet held tightly with both hands, and, in his quaint "Manchester" brought those within hearing quickly back to earth with the commonplace remark—quoted above.

Even then it was a few moments before anyone found voice, but at last the spell was broken, and he was borne away to the Arts Club by an enthusiastic crowd, shoulder high, on three cheers.

Arriving there he found his Manchester principals, together with his Bradford *tailor* who had made a special journey by aeroplane, ready to greet him.

After he had been given the customary Manchester greetings on both cheeks there was a general rush towards him of various textile men, more or less responsible for the overworking of the International Settlement of Shanghai. The noise was deafening. There were loud cries of "Tell us 'ow thah did it, lad." "Ah weesh my mon ud waken up, or summat, so on," and the noise made by falling stitches was like unto the familiar click of the clog iron.

Professor Wragg-Cellar, psychologist, auto-mobilist, telegraphist, and what not, had taken up a challenge to find an order which was hidden away somewhere in the Settlement. Bradford people knew it was there: they had raised their voices from time to time and said so; and Manchester was always sending out stuff, which we know is infinitely suitable for your market. Therefore the Professor said he felt it was really up to him, since Manchester and Bradford had made his researches possible, and loyally supported him in all his undertakings, "to do or die."

"The task was over. He had fully vindicated his claim.

The Professor was obviously in an abnormal state, and, during his account, he seemed to find some difficulty in explaining how it came about that his legs became so shaky during the hunt that he frequently found it necessary to rest them on a brass rail.

"At times he strained like a bloodhound on the leash, but, in contradistinction to the Hongkong hunt, he went about with the utmost secrecy. Outside the Astor House building he saw an old friend, an old customer, and 'Please God,' he muttered to himself, 'I will find out if he has the order, even if it costs me the price of a bottle of the best Hongkong.'

"He was quickly on the trail. At the Club entrance he made the merest pause, after which he literally pulled his companion through the portals, passing three China flower-pot pedestals. After a strenuous search in the Club bar he uttered a slight cry and dragged his companion back through the portals, passing as he did so six China flower-pot pedestals. He slapped hard on the nearest, quickly twisted it out of the way, and was in the street again before being discovered by the members of the Committee.

"By this time the Professor was like a man demented. He tore along the Bund with his companion held firmly by the wrist, until he reached Jintee Road, where the Professor, who by this time had his companion firmly wedged between his teeth, gave him a vigorous shaking, and, lo, the order dropped out.

"During the recital the Professor had held his order sheet firmly with both hands, but, towards the end, his voice seemed to break, to falter, and great excitement prevailed when it was seen that the precious sheet of paper was slipping through his fingers. Presently it fell on the carpet with a dull thud."

Sir, it was when the order fell out of my hands that I woke up, and found that I had fallen out of bed and broken the stillness of the night.

Oh, Sir, it was all a dream! Why does Professor Max waste his time hunting up fountain pens in hot Hongkong when he can come to salubrious Shanghai and do something really useful?—I am, etc., S.L.

Shanghai, August 4th, 1926.

belonged was well justified in taking notice of his conduct, especially as the offended party was a member of the same club.

The trial showed that the committee of the club affected did not follow their own rules, and for this neglect of formality the jury awarded Captain Wright ample damages in the sum of £125.

LONDON TRIBUTE TO SIR
SHOU SON CHOW.

HONGKONG'S NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR.

REMARKABLE VARIED CAREER.

INTERESTING COMMENT.

During the crisis of the last twelve months Hongkong has been singularly fortunate in its two Chinese Legislative Councillors, a fact which, we are pleased to say, is fully appreciated both in the Colony and at home, writes the *China Express & Telegraph*.

The senior member, Sir Shou Son Chow, who we may say here is most ably supported by Dr. Kotewall, recently had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him, and now we learn by telegram that

he has won the distinction of becoming the first Chinese unofficial member of the Executive Council, the seat having become vacant through the death of Sir Paul Chater. Not only will Sir Shou's European friends in the Colony and in this country (where he was a popular honorary associate commissioner of the Hongkong section at the British Empire Exhibition) rejoice that such a high mark of confidence has been bestowed upon him, but the appointment will be hailed with keen satisfaction by the large Chinese community who have long

harboured the grievance that they have no representative to share the knowledge of what went on behind the sealed doors of the Executive Chamber.

Sir Shou has had a remarkably varied career. Born in the Colony 67 years ago, he is a British citizen, and was one of the first Chinese to go abroad for a Western education. After ten years in the Korean customs service, Yuan Shih Kai took him into the Chinese Consular service, where he remained until the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war.

Various official positions were then occupied by him in China until he became managing director of the China Steam Navigation Company, and subsequently managing director of the Peking-Mukden Railway. Afterwards he became Customs

Taotai of the extensive territory centring on Newchwang, where he had control of all foreign intercourse for three and a-half years. Subsequently, Prince Ching took him to the Foreign Office at Peking where, after acting as Councillor for some time, he was offered a high position as Minister to one of the European countries. This post he declined for health reasons. When the revolution broke out in 1911 he returned to Hongkong as a haven of refuge, and became a large property owner.

It may be of interest to recall that Sir Shou, as representative of the Viceroy at Mukden, was host to the late Earl Kitchener when that distinguished soldier inspected the battlefields of Manchuria after the Russo-Japanese war. In Hongkong he holds many public appointments, including a seat on the Court of the University, chairman of the Bank of East Asia, and directorships of several important land and industrial companies. Among his decorations are the Chiao Ho (second and first grades) of China and the Rising Sun (4th class) of Japan.

HONGKONG NAVAL YARD.

PEOPLE EMPLOYED AND COST OF UPKEEP.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Penny asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, on July 7th, if he could state what is the superficial area of the naval dock and naval yard at Hongkong; the estimated value of the land; the number of people employed; and the annual cost of upkeep.

Mr. Davidson: The total area of the land in the occupation of the Admiralty at Hongkong and Kowloon is about 113 acres. No valuation has been made of any of the property. The freehold is not held by the Admiralty, and in most cases the land is Colonial Government property, which would revert to the Colonial Government should it not be required for Service purposes. The number of people employed at the Naval Yard is about 2,580 and the annual cost of upkeep approximately £204,000. In addition, 400 persons are employed in the Armament, Victualling and Medical Establishments. The total cost of these establishments is about £37,000 per annum.

CHINESE SALT LOANS.

Reply to Sir Fredric Wise, Sir Austen Chamberlain said:

The following loans have been issued on the security of the Salt Gabelle:—

(1) Anglo-French loan of 1903 for £5,000,000 secured on salt taxes in certain provinces, estimated to yield Tls. 2,260,000 per annum.

(2) The Hukwang Railways loan of 1911 for £6,000,000 secured on salt taxes in certain provinces, estimated to yield Tls. 950,000 per annum.

(3) Chinese 5 per cent. Gold Loan of 1912 (Crisp Loan) for £2,000,000.

(4) The Reorganisation Loan of 1913 for £25,000,000. This loan is paid in the first instance out of the Salt Gabelle, but the amounts so paid are refunded to the Salt Gabelle in monthly instalments from the Maritime Customs Revenues.

Sir F. Wise: Who looks after the administration of these funds?

Sir A. Chamberlain said his hon. friend had better put his question on the paper and make it a little more concise as to what he meant by administration.

Sir H. Brittain: Is the right hon. gentleman satisfied that the security of the British investor is still sound?

Sir A. Chamberlain said he should have notice of that question.

ALL IS NOT WELL IN HUNAN.

GROWING UNEASINESS IN CANTON.

PROVINCE OVERRUN BY BANDITS.

A SUGGESTION TO OPEN NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR WORKERS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

In spite of all denials there is a steadily growing belief in Canton that all is not well with the Kuomintang forces in Hunan. It was rumoured that the division under General Li Chung Jen, commanding the 7th Kuomintang Army Corps had suffered defeat at Pingkiang and that General Li had fallen back to Hengchow near the Kwangtung-Hunan borders. The Kuomintang state there is absolutely no truth in these rumours. Nevertheless, they create a feeling of uneasiness.

Fears are expressed also that the Kuomintang have not sufficient forces now in Kwangtung to maintain peace and order. The Army Headquarters, however, state that they have no fewer than 40,000 men in the Province, in the Chao-mei (Swatow), Waichow, Heungshan, Kao-Lui, Lungmoon and other districts.

Notwithstanding these 40,000 men, however, bandits are making river traffic almost impossible owing to their ceaseless demands for tribute and the Eastern districts particularly are in a sad plight.

INTENSE HEAT IN HUNAN.

The intense heat in Hunan, to which coolies from Kwangtung are not accustomed, coupled with poor rations, is said to be responsible for the death of many Cantonese who have recently been impressed into army service for transportation work. Since these reports have gained currency the recruiting of labour has been very difficult.

ARMY ORDERS.

As I stated yesterday the Army Headquarters, with the object of putting an end to labour fights, issued instructions that workers parading the streets should be relieved of their bamboo poles. This has led to some difficulty. The police began to round up everyone carrying a bamboo with the result that many coolies peacefully engaged in moving goods have been deprived of their "stock in trade." Now, therefore, the Army order has had to be modified and it is announced that coolies with their bamboos and ropes will not be molested.

SECRET SERVICE AND BLACKMAIL.

The Kuomintang announce that any of their secret service men found guilty of blackmail will be punished as criminals. Twelve secret service men were discharged from the Police a day or two ago for blackmailing a merchant to the extent of \$3,000. The Chief of Police has even gone as far as to promise that should the \$3,000 be recovered it will be returned to the victim.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES COMMANDEERED.

The two powerful labour factions in Canton have decided that they cannot carry on any longer without publicity and propaganda. They have therefore each virtually commandeered newspaper offices and, with the help of the printers, are engaged in bringing out newspapers giving their own particular points of view on politics and things in general. The Canton Press Association are asking for protection for their members' property and for an explanation why printers are allowed to take over plant which does not belong to them.

PAWN-SHOPS.

Trouble is brewing in the pawn-shops and many of the employees are threatening to strike. The owners are inclined to listen to the men's demands as they do not wish to close their shops or to have them "taken over" by the workers.

TEACH THEM TO BE GOOD.

In the midst of all this trouble and unrest it seems futile to talk about night schools and educating the masses in good citizenship. But presumably the authorities consider that something must be done. Therefore Prof. Koo Man Yu, formerly of the Peking Government University, Mrs. Liao Chung Hoi and Mr. Chen Shu Jen, chief of the Kuomintang Labour Division, have been appointed members of a special commission "to improve the conditions of the workers." Among the suggestions made are the publication of pamphlets in good citizenship and the opening of 30 night schools to teach the workers to read.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE WAR IN HUNAN.

SUN CHUAN LANG AND WU PEI FU.

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S MESSAGE TO MARSHAL SUN.

DEFENCE OF THE KIANGSI BORDERS.

(Asiatic News Service.)

HANKOW, July 31st.

More and more Northern troops have been hurrying up to Yochow, and a strong fleet has been giving protection to the movements of the land forces, which have during the past few days been concentrating at Pingkiang ready to take the offensive.

As it is impossible for General Tang Sheng Chih (the Kuomintang leader) to capture Yochow, he has changed his tactics. He has taken the defensive along the Nilo River, while sending all his spare forces to Changte via Yiyang and also to Tengcheng via Pingkiang. Being aware of the enemy's movements, all the Hupeh forces have been sent to Pingkiang to give a battle to the Reds.

General Tang has been directing personally his Cantonese forces at Pingkiang about 30,000 strong. He has just received from Canton three aeroplanes to assist in the scouting work.

(Asiatic News Service.)

PEKING, August 2nd.

The telegram sent by Marshal Sun Chuan Lang to Marshal Wu Pei Fu was recently received from Changhsien for publication, and the Police Authorities have sent the following text to the vernacular press for circulation:

"Owing to the spread of the Red flag, war clouds have covered over the country. As you are directing operations at the front in such exceedingly hot weather, I indeed admire you for your loyalty to the nation. Unfortunately, at this critical juncture we have received reports to the effect that serious trouble has been raised by the Cantonese troops and that the defence of Yochow seems to be threatened by them. Unless a leader of your influence and ability should assume the command of the troops at the front, Yochow will fall into the hands of the enemy. It is therefore requested that after effecting an immediate termination of the enemy of the Northwest, thus striking awe into the heart of the Reds in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, you will bring your army down to the South and fix your Headquarters along the Great River. All depends upon your success in the North, and I hope you will put forth more strength to attack the enemy there."

(Asiatic News Service.)

NANKING, August 2nd.

The public has been surprised to learn that most of the Cantonese troops on the Kiangsi border have been withdrawn. However, Marshal Sun Chuan Lang does not believe in the sincerity of General Chiang Kai Shek, whose strength is insufficient to open hostilities with Kiangsi before conquering Hunan.

On the 1st instant a telegram was received from Hongkong stating that in order to remove the suspicion of Kiangsi Authorities, General Chiang Kai Shek transferred the 17th and 18th Army Divisions from Shaokuan to Peikiang, and had assured the Kiangsi Authorities that he would not invade their territory.

At the same time an urgent telegram was received by Marshal Sun from General Chiang stating that as the Kuomintang had made no plan to occupy Kiang, he would never send a soldier there.

It is thought, however, that as the whole attention of the Northern troops is directed to Hunan, General Chiang may seize the opportunity to invade Kiangsi, and therefore Marshal Sun is taking all possible precautionary measures. He has formed an alliance with General Li Cheng Jui, and has issued detailed instructions to General Teng Ju Tso on the defence of Kiangsi borders.

At the end of last month Marshal Sun sent large quantities of arms and ammunition to General Teng Ju Tso, and on the 1st instant he despatched the troops of Generals Meng Chao Yueh and Li Shan Hou to Kiangsi. He has sent a telegram to General Li Yen Ching, Occupation Commissioner of Huaiyang, instructing him to form a Mixed Brigade out of the 10 Army Division, and lead the same to West Kiangsi without delay.

Another report says that a sum of \$200,000 has already been remitted to General Lin Hu, who has promised to co-operate with Marshal Sun, and has instructed the troops of Kiangsi to capture Peikiang and the troops of Fukien to take Swatow and other districts.

RETURNING FROM MOSCOW.

Mr. George Hsu Chien, a Kuomintang leader who was attached to the general headquarters of the Kuominchun Army in Peking and has been lately with the "Christian General," Feng Yu Hsiang, at Moscow, is returning to Canton, according to Mrs. Hsu, writing from Russia. Mr. Hsu Chien is to replace Mr. Loo Hing Yuan as head of Judiciary Commission in Canton.

"NOTHING BUT TALK."

WU PEI FU'S OPINION OF CANTON EXPEDITION.

REFERENCE TO KWANGTUNG.

COLLAPSE IN SOUTH ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.

(Asiatic News Service.)

PEKING, August 3rd.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu has definitely declared that he will never return to Hankow before the suppression of the North-west army. The Tupan of Hupeh, General Chen Chia Mo, recently sent a special message to the Marshal pointing out to him the extreme danger of the capture of Yochow by the Cantonese troops, which possess sufficient strength to disturb the whole Yangtze Valley.

In reply, Marshal Wu said that he would direct his whole attention to the affairs in the North, leaving the affairs in the South to Marshal Sun Chuan Lang. He did not think it necessary that he should return to Hankow.

Having failed to convince Marshal Wu of the importance of his presence on the Hunan front, General Chen's delegate proceeded to Paoinglu to interview Marshal Tsao Kun requesting him to use his influence. General Pan Shao Shao Hsin was sent at once by Marshal Tsao to Changhsien, where Marshal Wu explained to him the whole situation in a very eloquent way, which at once convinced him of the reasonableness of the course taken by the Marshal.

Marshal Wu said "The Cantonese Northern Expedition is nothing but a talk and the creation of a kind of atmosphere. The internal administration of Kwangtung is but a mixture of different, opposite elements, therefore its collapse is only a question of time. I know for certain that many of the evil disposed there are awaiting an opportunity to rise in mutiny. General Chiang Kai Shek is still lingering at Shaokuan, and why does he not dare to march into Kiangsi territory? Indeed, that man is full of fear and anxiety. Our army and navy are now gathering extraordinary strength in the vicinity of Yochow, fortifying the bank of the Nilo River. The enemy cannot fly, and there is no fear of the invading hordes of Cantonese. Moreover, Marshal Sun Chuan Lang has agreed to direct operations there, and that relieves all my anxiety. Just think of the miserable condition of the North-west troops! I have driven them step by step into the corner, and it does not require twenty days for me to exterminate them. Mencius well said 'If you dig a well to a depth of 9 fen (72 feet) without meeting water, it will become a useless dry well if you discontinue your efforts. I must win several decisive battles; otherwise I will lose 'face.' The ancients said that to a traveller performing a journey of 100 li, he had only done one half of his task when he got through 90 li. The other 10 li are the hardest, but I must fight on. I thank the President for his kindness, but I must declare that in a week or two the world will be able to appreciate my decisions."

Marshal Wu has great confidence in the loyalty of General Tien Wei Chun, and further declared that all the rumours against Tien had come from the Legation Quarters, where the Kuominchun refugees are.

TROUBLE WITH GROOMS.

FIGHT AT VOLUNTEER STABLES.

INDIANS GAOLED.

Four Indian grooms at the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps stables were charged, at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with assaulting the head groom. It was alleged that a combined attack was made on the complainant, and but for the appearance of two Chinese gentlemen, Mr. B. Kotewall and Mr. E. Yung Hoo, who were passing at the time, it would have fared badly with him.

C.S.M. Charles said that there had been a grievance between the head man and the four men, who had frequently made attacks on him with a view to rendering his job untenable. It was all due to one of the men having been discharged for negligence.

The defendants pleaded "Guilty," one of them alleging that the quarrel began when they each refused to pay complainant \$3 squeeze monthly.

Replying to the Magistrate, Mr. Charles said that he had never heard that the head groom was in the habit of extorting "squeeze."

The defendants were each sentenced to seven days imprisonment, and further ordered to sign a bond of \$100 to keep the peace for a year.

"AJINOMOTO."

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

CHINESE FIRMS SUMMONED.

Three Chinese firms were summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for an infringement of a trade mark, in respect of "Ajinomoto" powder.

Mr. Hachiji Imura, Praya East, the complainant, was represented by Mr. L. R. Andrews. Two of the defendant firms were represented by Mr. D. McCallum, and the other by Mr. W. B. Hind.

The complainant said that the trade mark was registered in 1922. He submitted that the infringements extended to the outside wrapper on the tins, a label on the lid, and a chop. Further that the original tins had been used for refilling with a faked powder.

Mr. Hind said that his clients had acted innocently in offering for sale the goods which had been bought from the Po Wo compradore in Hing Loong Street.

Mr. McCallum said he was in the same position.

Mr. Hind called the manager of the firm he represented. He said he was the manager of a firm at 323, Queen's Road Central, and they had been dealing in the goods for six years. They bought this particular quantity in the first moon of this year from a compradore in Hing Lung Street. Witness produced receipts. He did not know there had been any infringements.

The Magistrate pointed out that there were certain differences in the trade marks. Witness said he could not notice them.

Replying to Mr. Lindsell, Mr. Andrews said their case was that the right tins were obtained, but the wrong stuff was put into them. It was also alleged that the labels round the tins, together with a seal and chops, were forgeries.

The case was adjourned until Monday afternoon.

THEFTS ON "EMPRESS" BOAT.

FILIPINO MUSICIAN'S LAPSE.

SAYS HE "STOLE TO HELP WIFE AND CHILD."

"I decided to steal to help my wife and child," said Santos Alvarran, a Filipino bandman of the *Empress of Asia*, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, when charged with various thefts from the passengers on the vessel, whilst on her way from Canada to Hongkong.

The charges were larceny of one pull-over sweater and one jar of hair ointment, the property of Mr. Thomas F. Loundon; one safety razor, belonging to Mr. V. A. Pacis; and \$45 in Hongkong money and \$45 worth of Cook's travelling cheques, the property of Mr. H. N. Norris.

Mr. L. D. Turner prosecuted on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Company.

Mr. Turner said that the Company regarded the case as serious. Soon after the vessel left Canada some weeks ago, some passengers complained of having lost various articles. On the day before the boat arrived in Hongkong, Mr. Norris had his pocket book stolen, and suspicion centred on the defendant, and when luggage was searched various stolen articles were found. He admitted the theft, and said he had already pawned various articles of jewellery.

Defendant pleaded "Guilty" in broken English, said that he had married a girl in Manila, but not being able to find employment there, he had become a bandman on the *Empress of Asia*, at a very small wage. He had received letters from his wife informing him that she was about to give birth to a baby, but could not meet hospital expenses. For that reason he had stolen.

Mr. Turner said that defendant had lost all the money he had secured by gambling.

Defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

AN OLD CHINESE BEGGAR.

I've missed you old man
From the hospital door,
You poor old scarecrow
Are you coming no more.

With your tattered old mat
And your bundle of blue,
To pillow your bald head
The whole day through!

And your little tin box
Propped by your side,
The casket of charity
With nothing inside!

And your rusty old fan
When hot were the sun-rays,
Which you waved, wearily
Fanning your face!

You and your bundle
Are there no more,
And another beggar sits
By the hospital door.

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Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

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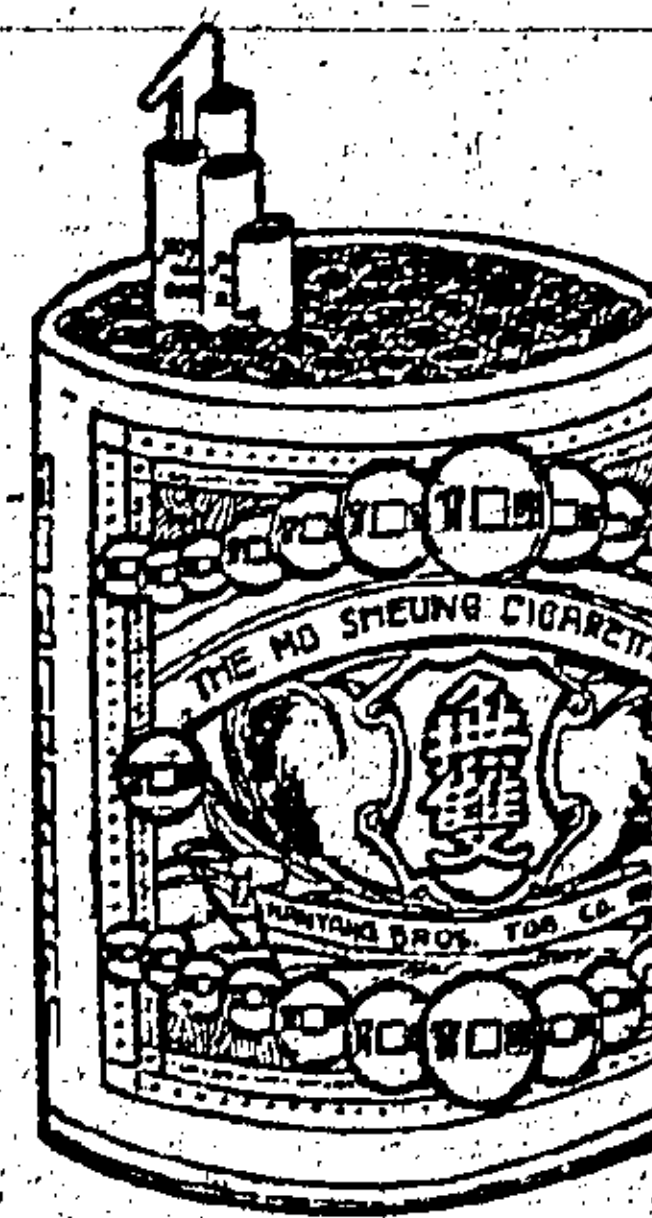
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AT HAPPY VALLEY.

ALL STAR FILIPINO TEAM—
"SOUTH CHINA"
MONDAY, AUGUST 16TH.
"U.S.S. 'HELENA'"
TUESDAY, AUGUST 17TH.
"ALL HONGKONG"
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18TH.
COMMENCING AT 4.30 P.M.

ADMISSION:—
FIFTY CENTS.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform... 30 CENTS.
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FRESH AUSTRALIAN PEARS.
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HONGKONG AMUSEMENTS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, called for this date, stands adjourned to NEXT TUESDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT, to be held in the QUEEN'S THEATRE, at NOON, when the same Resolution regarding Reorganisation and Consolidation of the Share Capital will be put forward for consideration. I dated the 10th day of August, 1926.
CHAS. S. ROSSELET, Secretary. [3861]

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 13TH AUGUST, to THURSDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1926, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS, Secretary. [3819]
26th July, 1926.

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TO LET.—From First September, "STOWFORD No. 2," 46, BONHAM ROAD, Three Stories, Six Rooms, Five Bath Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters—Apply to DEACONS, Prince's Building. [198]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 12TH, 1926.

"A BOLT FROM THE BLUE."

We are informed by Reuter that M. CLEMENCEAU's open letter to President COOLIDGE "fell like a bolt from the blue and affected the situation." It is suggested that the publication of the letter was timed in order to effect the Ministerial Council in France which was to make a definite decision regarding the debt agreements. It is all very confusing to the reader of English newspapers. "The Tiger," as M. CLEMENCEAU is called, has, as they say, "hit out." He is an old man, but he always has been a fighting politician. He is supposed to have had more influence upon the exact terms of the historic treaty of Versailles than either Woodrow Wilson or Lloyd George. He was far too nimble for the idealistic statesman who represented the United States. The Frenchman had no belief in these new political theories about loving one's enemies. He is reported to have said that Mr. Wilson would make a very good Sunday school teacher, but that he knew nothing about the art of diplomacy.

We must remember that although the French and the Anglo-Saxon peoples were united in the determination to fight Germany, and all that the latter country represented during the war, yet there is a great difference in the French and Anglo-Saxon outlook on life and politics. The temperaments of the two peoples are really opposed and it is very difficult, if not impossible, for the English to understand the French point of view and

vice versa. The Latin races say that the Anglo-Saxons are unemotional and yet they are astounded and even horrified at what they sometimes call our ridiculous sentimentality. At other times they label it hypocrisy. They are amazed at what we have tried to do in the last two decades. They kept on warning British politicians of the German danger but they could not be absolutely sure until the last moment of our assistance in the struggle which they had believed for many years before was inevitable. They admired our war efforts. They saw blood, treasure and genius thrown into the scales to help them in what they knew was for them a life or death struggle. Then they saw the majority of the Anglo-Saxon race greet with enthusiasm that which they considered to be the cheap idealism of an impractical Professor of America. We were apparently willing to throw away all the fruits of victory after we had purchased them at such a tremendous cost. Then they thought again and remembered the classical phrase of NAPOLEON about the "Nation of Shopkeepers." Suspicions were aroused. There must be some deep scheme behind all these silly sentimental sentences about loving one's enemies and reforming human nature. "Love is love and hate is hate," they argued, "and you will never have one without the other. Human nature is like that—and (they added) 'always will be.'"

It must be remembered that the latest French Premier, M. POINCARÉ, has never disguised his attitude towards the Germans. He has suggested always that having won the victory the Allies must take particularly good care that they shall always remain victors. Perfectly sincere, this French Prime Minister has a hard, narrow and mechanical creed on this particularly subject. He upset the Anglo-Saxon statesmen by his adventure into the Ruhr. Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Minister at the time, was amazed and even horrified at POINCARÉ's relentless methods. Yet the French statesman represented a very large section of his own countrymen. An ex-President and once again Premier, M. POINCARÉ knows what he wants and he means to get it. He and his friends, including "The Tiger," believe quite sincerely that all this debt-collecting business is worse than the efforts of Shylock.

It is, however, as honestly believed in America and in some political circles in Britain, that France is really in a state of economic prosperity. She is, rightly or wrongly, suspected of being the real cause of the crushing burden of armaments in Europe. In June, 1926, the returns showed that there were practically no unemployed in France. Very expensive works, such as hydro-electric schemes and oil development in Alsace, have been financed since the war. In fact there seems only one thing in which France is poor. She has the great industry and intelligence of her people. She has a good climate, wine, corn, oil and coal. All that she sees dwindling is man power. It is the falling numbers of her population that is the terror.

As soon as it was announced that M. POINCARÉ was the new Premier we had misgivings about the debt agreements. He has commenced his term of office with a dramatic first act. What will they do and say in America?

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 31st amounted to 52,344 tons and the sales during the period to 40,141 tons.

Telegraphic communication with Tientsin has been restored. Communication with Peking is still interrupted, but telegrams will be forwarded by train from Tientsin.

Mrs. Stirling (wife of the Rear-Admiral), accompanied by Miss Stirling, returned to Hongkong yesterday, from a holiday at Weihaiwei, by the China Navigation s.s. Kueichow.

Among the passengers arrived from Shanghai on the President McKinley were Mrs. Y. K. Chow, wife of Mr. Y. K. Chow, of the Kailan Mining Administration, Tientsin, and daughter-in-law of Sir Shou Son Chow.

Saturday is the seventh day of the seventh moon. It is also the day of the Festival of the Seven Heavenly Virgins, who are believed to meet the Young Cowherd on the Silver Stream (Milky Way) on the previous night. The festival is observed by all Chinese girls and women. In addition to family celebrations of this festival, there will be a big celebration at the Lee Gardens, East Point, which promises to exceed in grandeur the "show" staged there at last year's festival.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.

THE LATE MR. F. G. GLASS.

ENQUIRY INTO HIS TRAGIC DEATH.

At the Central Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, sitting as Coroner with a Jury, held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the recent tragic death of the late Mr. F. G. Glass, an employee of the Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd.

Deceased, it will be recalled, committed suicide on July 31st, by jumping out of a window of a second-floor flat at No. 12, East Point Terrace, Causeway Bay.

After briefly outlining the case, Mr. Lindsell stated that while the jury would have no difficulty in determining the cause of death, it had been considered that in the interests of the general public and the Hongkong Electric Company, who employed the deceased, that an inquiry was necessary.

THE EVIDENCE.

Dr. C. W. McKenny, Medical Officer-in-charge of the Government Civil Hospital, said that the late Mr. Glass was admitted to the hospital at two o'clock in the afternoon of July 31st. Witness saw him a few minutes after his admission, and the man was then dead. He appeared to have been dead for between ten minutes and a half an hour. On August 1st, witness performed a post-mortem examination, and found that deceased was well nourished. He could find no signs of disease.

The deceased's injuries consisted of a fracture at the base of the skull, a fracture of the breast bone; fractures to all five ribs on the right side of the chest, and of two bones of the right forearm. The lower jaw was also fractured in several places. Death was due to shock, following the many injuries received.

Mr. Lindsell: Were the injuries consistent with deceased having fallen on a hard surface from a considerable height?

Dr. McKenny: Yes.

A "THUD."

Mr. George Fowler, overseer, employed at the China Sugar Refining Company, East Point, and residing at No. 1, Great George Street, East Point, stated that he did not know the deceased, but about 1.30 p.m. on July 31st, he was having lunch with his family at home, when he heard a peculiar thud, as of something falling in the street, which was followed by a commotion among the Chinese in the street. Witness looked out of his side window and saw a European lying in Pennington Street, opposite the Ice and Cold Storage Company's premises. Witness went out and found the man unconscious, but still alive. He was bleeding from the nose and mouth, and was obviously very seriously injured. Witness sent someone to telephone for an ambulance, which arrived in due course and conveyed the injured man to the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. Lindsell: Was the European lying outside No. 12, East Point Terrace?

Witness: Yes, he was lying at the side of No. 12, East Point Terrace.

Mr. George Sinclair Rodger, acting workshop superintendent of the Hongkong Tramways, Ltd., who had shared a flat at No. 12, East Point Terrace, with the deceased, said that he had known the deceased since his (deceased's) arrival in the Colony, about two years ago. They had resided in the same boarding-house until June 1st last, when they removed together to a flat on the second floor of No. 12, East Point Terrace, which they shared.

Asked by Mr. Lindsell how old deceased was, witness replied that he thought about 30 years.

Mr. Lindsell: What sort of man was he?

Witness: I found him very quiet. Was he addicted to drink?—About once every two or three months he would have a bad bout of drinking, lasting for two or three days.

Then he would pull himself together again?—Yes.

Prior to his decease do you remember when his last bout of drinking was?—About the Sunday, Monday and Tuesday before his death.

Was he generally contented here with his job and his place?—I don't think he was very content with Hongkong. He was never very happy here. He always wanted to get back Home.

WARNED BY EMPLOYERS.

Did he ever tell you he had been warned by his employers about his habits?—I knew he had been warned once.

After that warning was he quite sober until this final break out?—Yes.

He never touched a drink at all until this final bout?—No.

Do you know if he was in good health?—So far as I know he was.

Mentally as well as physically?—Yes.

Did he ever say to you anything about what he had done in the war?—Yes. He said that in the war he had been wounded and was a prisoner of war in Germany for three years.

Did he say whether this had any effect upon his health?—No.

Had you any suspicion whatever that he might be tempted to take his own life?—No.

A few days before Saturday, July 31st, did deceased make any statement to you that might explain his action in this case?—On Thursday and Friday, July 29th and 30th I hardly saw him. On the Saturday when I did see him he appeared to be all right.

What time did you see him on Saturday, the 31st?—About seven o'clock.

He then appeared to be quite rational?—Yes.

Did you see him again that morning?—Yes, between eight and nine o'clock.

NERVES BAD.

Do you know whether he went to his job that morning? Did he say anything to you about going to his job?—He said he did not think he would go that morning, as his nerves were rather bad, and he intended to take a rest.

In answer to further questions by Mr. Lindsell, witness said that he returned from his work at twelve o'clock, and then found deceased reading a book.

Mr. Lindsell: Did he appear depressed?—Witness: No, he appeared perfectly all right.

You had time together?—He did not have any time.

He sat at the table with you?—Yes. You went out again?—I left him and went out about ten minutes past one.

Was there any arrangement about meeting again?—He asked me when I would be back, and I said about four o'clock.

That was the last time you saw him alive?—Yes.

Mr. Rodger continued that about five minutes after leaving the house he received a telephone message at the station to say that Glass had fallen out of a window. He hurried back to East Point Terrace on his motor-cycle. He then saw deceased lying in Pennington Street, terribly injured.

Witness said that on the arrival of P.S. A-10 he accompanied him to the bathroom of their flat. They found the door locked on the inside, the key being in the lock. With the aid of a ladder entry to the bath-room was obtained by way of climbing through the fanlight. Witness then unlocked the door. The window of the bath-room was open.

Mr. Vincent Sorby, in charge of the Mains Department of the Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd., said the deceased was employed under him as assistant engineer, Mains Department. Glass was engaged by the Company in London about July 1924, and arrived in the Colony about October, 1924. He came out on a three years' agreement, which witness thought commenced from the date of his arrival in Hongkong. He had about another year to go.

Mr. Lindsell: At the time he started working under you did you find him a steady and reliable assistant?—Witness: He was steady and reliable, as far as I knew.

Continuing, witness said the first occasion on which he had to find fault with deceased was about a year ago, when he had been absent from duty for a day or two, and could give no satisfactory explanation to account for his absence.

Mr. Lindsell: Did you warn him then?

Witness: Yes. Did you have any particular trouble last year?—I don't think so. The actions of deceased made me suspicious, but so far as I can remember I had no further cause for actual complaint until about April this year.

What happened then?—I had him in my office after he had been absent for one or two days. He could give no satisfactory explanation. I gave deceased two or three chances, and finally told him that if it happened again I would have to report him to the Manager. Later, I had to report him, and the Manager interviewed him.

Witness went on to say that deceased was told that if it occurred again he would be dismissed, after the usual three months' notice.

Mr. Lindsell: Do you remember when that was?—About the end of April. I remember it quite well, because deceased was absent the very next day to that on which the Manager spoke to him. I did not report him for it, as I did not wish to "down" the man entirely. I had him in my office and spoke to him about it.

In reply to another question by Mr. Lindsell, witness said that deceased had never admitted to him that he drank, but he (witness) had been pretty certain from the deceased's appearance that the trouble was drink. Witness gave deceased a final chance.

GIVEN NOTICE.

"During the next few months deceased's conduct did not improve. During the first few days of May he was absent again, and witness reported him to the Manager. Deceased was then given three months' notice, dated from May 5th.

Mr. Lindsell: Was his passage Home booked?—Witness: Not then, as at this time of the year we can always secure a passage, but it was to be booked. About two days before he died, I received a notice that his passage had been booked.

Continuing, witness said that for a little over two months, after being given notice, deceased kept very steady, and in fact he was better during that two months than at any time since he had been in the employ of the Company.

About the middle of July, deceased came to witness and said he would like to complete his agreement. As he had been steady, and promised to keep steady, witness submitted the matter to the Manager, who agreed. The Manager saw deceased, and at that interview deceased signed a letter to the effect that if he had another lapse he would be dismissed immediately. Deceased also gave a promise that he would pull himself together.

DISMISSAL.

Witness continued that deceased carried on his duties satisfactorily until Monday, July 26th, when witness had occasion to go to the office at West Point and was told that deceased had not been in that afternoon. On the Tuesday morning deceased was again absent. Witness waited until the afternoon, hoping to hear from him, but as he did not turn up, he (witness) had to report the matter to the Manager. The Manager told witness it was the end, and later sent him a letter to give to the deceased. Although witness did not read the letter, he knew it was one of dismissal. That letter was never delivered, as deceased never came to see witness. On the Thursday his passage was booked for August 7th.

In answer to Mr. Lindsell, witness said that during the time he had known deceased, he (deceased) had appeared to be normal and rational.

Mr. Lindsell: Did he ever express to you any dislike for his job?—Witness: No.

Mr. Lindsell: And assuming that he had had a drinking bout and been absent from his job, he must have known full well that this would mean dismissal?—Witness: He must have, because he had signed the letter.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG IN THE PRE-WAR DAYS.

CHANGES IN PUBLIC LIFE AND RECREATIONS.

MOTOR CARS AND BOBBED HAIR.

(BY AN OLD RESIDENT.)

They seem a long way off—those days before August, 1914. The names of our public men, with perhaps the single exception of Sir Henry Pollock—have changed. Even he is no longer plain "Mr." like the rest of us, but is now exalted by a well-earned title.

There was Osborne, the Secretary or Manager of the Wharf and Godown Company. He was rather a thorn in the side of the P.W.D., with his enquiries about public works. He left us before the war and became Mayor of some place in the South of England—was it Hythe? They say that he is still hale, hearty and energetic.

Then there was Hewitt. He was manager of the P. & O. steamship line. He, too, was often "agin the Government." He had an unfortunate personal antipathy against Sir Henry May, the Governor.

As Hewitt was the representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the Legislative Council there were awkward moments. They have both passed away. They were both fine men—yet both had personal prejudices.

It is remarkable that the late Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak was not in the public eye until after 1914. He made his entry into public life in a dramatic manner. He challenged the electorate of the local Chamber of Commerce and he won. He soon became a prominent citizen. Yet before the war he was known only to a small circle in Hongkong.

One of the most popular men in the Colony was Sir William Rees Davies, who became Chief Justice. He is enjoying his retirement in England and the South of France. He was far from well during the year or so before he retired, but his many local friends are thankful that he is now much better.

CHANGING FASHIONS.

Practically all of the *joypans* of the pre-war days have gone. The brokers of those days have departed. If we go into the Thatched House Club we can renew our acquaintances with the lucky ones who were able to retire before the era of strikes and boycotts.

In those days there were big formal dinner parties. The recreations provided to pass the time were bridge and some easy round game with a prize. Looking back on it all it seems that we made too much of a fetish of the big dinner parties. We all probably ate and drank more than was good for us and we did not take as much out-of-door exercises we do now-days.

We had, however, our launch picnics, and walking expeditions in the winter were popular.

The two great changes in Hongkong are (1) the motor car and (2) bobbed hair.

It is difficult for the new comer to understand how great has been the effect of these two comparatively new inventions.

Before the war there were only a very few cars. There was no road beyond Aberdeen, and there were all sorts of restrictions on the few roads that did exist. The motor-car created the new life at Repulse Bay. It made Shek O possible. It made Castle Peak popular. Who shall tell of what bobbed hair has done! It has made the mothers and their daughters look like sisters. It has created that very attractive and somewhat amusing "Miss 1926." It has entirely altered the attitude of one sex to the other. The young "Miss 1926" calmly tells those of us who are in the sere and yellow leaf that there ought to be an age limit for human life! Her mother, at her age, had a most respectful attitude towards the older generation!

Unfortunately, we old fogies cannot but admire the self-confidence and resource of "Miss 1926." She uses her power-puff and even her hip-stick in public places. She discusses problems of the most intimate nature which have been suggested by the reading of recent novels. She does everything and she knows everything. She is amazingly independent. Human nature being what it is. She has numerous admirers. If it comes to that so did "pretty" Miss 1906. After all there are some things that never change. Hope, they say, leaves us at no stage of our mortal existence. The eternal quest goes on through all the ages. All the world loves a lover.

Did he at all, to your knowledge, go to his work that week?—Yes, he went to the office at West Point on the Monday morning (July 26th), signed one or two store orders and was not seen again at the office so far as I know.

In answer to Mr. Lindsell, Mr. Rodger, who was recalled, said he did not know for certain, but he did not think deceased had been to his work at all during the week in question, except for one morning. On the Thursday and Friday he (witness) did not see deceased at all.

After further evidence, the Jury returned a verdict that "deceased committed suicide while of unsound mind."

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

HISTORIC MEETING AT
VERSAILLES.

NOISY COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, August 10th.

For only the third time in history and for the first time in 42 years, the National Assembly met to-day to deal with a constitutional question at the Palace of Versailles, namely, to embody the Sinking Fund Statutes in the Constitution and thus remove the kernel of last week's legislation from the destructive hand of the legislator. The Palace and gardens were closed to sightseers during the sitting of the Assembly, which the Government hopes will conclude in a single day, provided it is able to forestall the anticipated action of the Socialists to profit by the occasion to seek a revision of the Constitution to curtail the Senate's veto over Bills passed by the Chamber.

The proceedings opened with the overwhelming defeat of a communist motion, designed to prevent the Government opposing amendments to the agenda.

THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, August 10th.

The town and palace were bathed in sunshine when special trains conveyed from Paris, Senators, Deputies, and pressmen, but many, including M. Poincaré, motored. Gendarmerie were much in evidence.

The white-haired M. Desclaux, as President of the Senate, opened the proceedings at 9.30. The issue on the vote constitutionalising the Sinking Fund being assured, the members were in holiday mood and many in holiday attire. The chief pre-occupation, except by Socialists and Communists, who seemed bent on obstruction, was to get through the business as quickly as they could, to-day if possible, but the long formalities absorbed the morning and part of the afternoon.

The Assembly began by adopting the rules which were identical to the Assembly of 1871 with the addition of an amendment limiting the number and duration of speeches. This was adopted in the teeth of Socialist and Communist opposition, the Communists, as usual, being noisily but harmlessly obstreperous. M. Poincaré read the text of the single Article to be added to the Constitution and, after further discussion on points of procedure, the Assembly adjourned till the afternoon, a Committee of both Houses, meanwhile preparing a report on the Bill constitutionalising the Sinking Fund.

VIOLENT SOCIALISTS.

LATER.

The National Assembly by 671 votes to 144 constitutionalised the Sinking Fund. When the Assembly resumed in the afternoon, the Socialists violently attacked the proposal hurling insults at M. Poincaré. Tumult broke out and the sitting was suspended, but resumed later.

THE FRANC.

LONDON, August 10th.

French francs closed at 171.0 and Belgian francs at 175.3.

COMMUNIST EXPELLED.

At Versailles, soldiers had to be called in at the National Assembly to enforce the ruling of the President. The notorious Communist, Doriot was largely responsible for the tumult and was several times warned. Finally, the President appealed to the Assembly to authorise M. Doriot's expulsion, and the assent was given. Socialists and Communists then rose and sang revolutionary songs, also hooting and whistling. Finally, at the President's request, General Pelletier, the one-armed veteran commanding Versailles, entered with four men and a Corporal, tapped M. Doriot on the shoulder and requested him to follow. M. Doriot obeyed.

LONDON, August 11th.

The French franc in London opened at 175½ and soon went to 178.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC
"SENSATION."IMPORTANT DISCOVERY ANNOUNCED TO THE
BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 11th.

What is described as probably the most sensational paper for years at a meeting of the British Association has been given by J. J. Manley, describing the complex experiments suggesting the existence of a combination between helium and mercury to form a belide of mercury. He declared that Professor Soddy, who was interested in his work, had suggested the method whereby experiments might be carried to a conclusive issue.

Professor Thorpe, president of the section, expressed the hope that by "next year's meeting, the first known combination of helium with another element would be demonstrated."

COAL DISPUTE.

MINERS' REJECT BISHOPS' PROPOSALS.

LONDON, August 10th.

The result of the miners' voting by districts on the Bishops' proposals, for the settlement of the dispute is that the proposals have been rejected.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

NO DETAILS.

REGENT, August 10th.

Contrary to the expectations of the newspapers the district votes in the mining areas, which were considered to-day at the meeting of the Miners' Federation Executive in London, disclosed a majority against the proposals for the settlement of the coal dispute which had been advanced by the Industrial Christian Fellowship and approved by the Miners Executive. The statement issued at the close of the meeting gave no details of the voting. It merely stated that the decision reported from the districts was against the recommendations of the last delegate conference and added that the Executive had decided to call another delegate conference of their members on Monday next to give a report of this voting to them.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW STEP BY THE OWNERS.

LONDON, August 11th.

Definite step towards resumption have been taken by the coal owners of Nottingham and Derbyshire, who are inviting the Derbyshire Miners' Association to a joint meeting with a view to endeavour to reach a settlement.

GERMAN REPARATION.

REVISED FIGURES.

PARIS, August 10th.

Revised German reparations figures show that the receipts in gold marks during July were 93,023,000, making a total revenue for the eleven months of the second Dawes year of 1,010,074,000 marks, to which must be added the balance at the end of August, 1925, of 107,013,000, making the total cash available 1,117,087,000 marks from the July payments. The amounts received by the various countries are as cabled yesterday.

SECRETARY MELLON.

REFUTES STATEMENT IN FRENCH PRESS.

ROME, August 10th.

Mr. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of U.S. Treasury, has stated that his visit to Rome was entirely private and he has refuted the statement published in the French press to the effect that he had interviewed M. Mussolini and Count Volpi and other financial authorities regarding the stabilisation of the lire and kindred matters. Mr. Mellon added that there had been no such conversations, and he did not intend to have any during his visit to Europe.

COBHAM NOW AT SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, August 11th.

Cobham has arrived here.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS IN AUSTRALIA.

RUSSBY, August 10th.

Mr. Alai Cobham, the airman, is making good progress on his journey from Port Darwin to Melbourne, and has now reached Chavilleville, in Southern Queensland.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW CAPITAL.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK GOING.

H.M.S. "RENOVN" TO CONVEY THEM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 10th.

It is officially announced that in order to mark the importance of the opening of Australia's new capital, Canberra, His Majesty's battle cruiser Renown will be detached from the fleet to convey Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York to Australia.

The Duke and Duchess will first of all visit New Zealand via the Panama Canal and return to Britain via the Suez Canal. They will visit all the States in Australia.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

PROVISION PROGRAMME.

RUSSBY, August 10th.

The detailed arrangements of their tour are not yet settled, but Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York will probably leave Britain about the middle of January, and proceed by way of the Panama Canal to New Zealand, where it is hoped that they will arrive in the latter part of February.

They will proceed to Australia toward the end of March, and will visit all States, with the exception of Western Australia, before the ceremony at Canberra on May 9th, which will be the culminating point of the tour.

They will re-embark in the Renown after the ceremony and proceed home via the Suez Canal, paying their visit to Western Australia on the way.

It is expected that they will reach Britain toward the end of June.

THE LOSS OF SUBMARINE H29.

SIX LIVES NOW REPORTED LOST.

RUSSBY, August 10th.

It is now officially announced that six men, instead of five as at first reported, lost their lives in Submarine H29 which sank in the Dock Basin at Devonport yesterday afternoon.

The cause of the disaster is unknown, and the Admiralty announces that an official enquiry will be held as soon as the vessel has been raised.

Salvage parties were at work throughout the night by the light of flares and searchlights, and divers made many attempts to enter her, but in vain.

After some ten feet of water has been pumped out of the Dock Basin, it was decided to attempt to raise the sunken submarine bodily, and the vessel is being sunk on wire hawsers. Officials hope to raise her by a secret method, which is to be tried for the first time.

ITALY AND SPAIN.

PRESS AND THE NEW TREATY.

RUSSBY, August 10th.

British newspapers devote considerable space to despatches from their Rome correspondents recording the signature in Madrid, on August 7th, of a Treaty of Friendship and Conciliation and a judicial settlement of disputes between Italy and Spain.

The Italian Press is quoted as stating that the Treaty is a document of over a dozen clauses, roughly comparable with Italy's existing Treaties with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, but ranging over a considerably wider area and having reference to the interests of Italy and Spain in the Mediterranean and South America, particularly the former.

It has been announced that the text will not be published at present, but that one clause provides for the neutrality of either signatory in the event of the other being the victim of an unprovoked attack. The Treaty, according to an Italian announcement, will eventually be registered with the League of Nations.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK STOCKS.

WIDE FLUCTUATIONS.

NEW YORK, August 10th.

Stocks are most active and there have been wide fluctuations, culminating in a severe decline.

Steel dropped five points and General Motors twenty. The cause of the break is attributed to a bear drive and a rise to five per cent.

MEXICO'S RELIGIOUS WORRIES.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S OVERTURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MEXICO CITY, August 11th.

Archbishop Vera has again made overtures for a truce, asking President Calles to suspend his religious restrictions until Congress is convened, apparently with the hope that the legislature may enact less severe restrictions.

AMERICA'S "DRY CAMPAIGN."

WHAT "PUSSYFOOT" SAYS.

ENGLAND LEFT ALONE.

LONDON, August 10th.

"Ours is not a campaign, it is a movement and it is going on for ever," corrected Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson when Reuter enquired the progress of the dry campaign in America and Central Europe, from which Mr. Johnson has just returned.

He added that prohibition was being enforced in America better than the licensing law ever was. "We have corruption, but less than before. The opposition talks about a referendum, but every congressional election is a referendum, and the people have elected a drier congress on three occasions since prohibition started. If I had the power to make England dry, I would not use it. A nation should have the laws it wants. If America wants the old system, let her; and then God have mercy upon her soul." There were nearly 500 European delegates to the Dordrecht Conference, one Japanese and five American and they all reported a tendency towards greater sobriety. "The movement against alcoholism is steadily marching towards a universal veto and there is no forcing methods."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CLEMENCEAU'S LETTER.

HOW IT HAS BEEN RECEIVED IN U.S.A.

NEW YORK, August 10th.

In a leader on M. Clemenceau's letter to President Coolidge, the New York Times says that nobody knows better than M. Clemenceau that his action in appealing to President Coolidge is most irregular. M. Clemenceau cannot be ignorant that from the merely legal viewpoint he lays himself open to a crushing refutation as regards the "promissory notes." France gave them by the order of M. Clemenceau himself. The paper points out, however, that what must be considered is the fact that M. Clemenceau's utterances undoubtedly express the prevailing sentiment of the great majority of the French people to the United States.

It concludes by asking that when France has ratified the debt settlement, ought not Americans to open their eyes to the need of a general reconsideration and readjustment of war debts before many years have passed? "That idea is evidently winning more acceptance in this country among those who have given their minds to the real significance in the long-run of war debts and there is no doubt that its spread will be hastened by the irregular but impressive words of M. Clemenceau."

OTHER PRESS VIEWS.

NEW YORK, August 10th.

Although the leader in the New York Times is tactful and conciliatory, the general opinion among the newspapers is that the United States will ignore the Clemenceau letter, and the opinions informally expressed by President Coolidge more or less represent the general feeling of the country.

Even the Democratic World takes this view, its special correspondent at Washington declaring the officials contemplate that no reply will be addressed to a letter which it describes as a bit of French politeness. It adds that sooner or later officials hope the French people will learn that there is no hope that the United States will revise the debt compact.

The World adds that the letter is only calculated to enhance the bitterness of the French against the United States, while it cannot effect the question to which it is directed.

RUM RUNNING.

"BATTLE" WITH A COASTGUARD CUTTER.

NEW YORK, August 10th.

A message from St. Augustine, Florida, says that two members of a rum running schooner named the Hazel Lee, which is alleged to be of British origin, have been sent to hospital suffering from wounds they received in a battle with a coastguard cutter which, they declare, fired without warning. The owner of the Hazel Lee, who accompanied the wounded men ashore, was arrested on a charge of drunkenness.

A Savanna message says that the coastguard cutter mentioned in connection with the above incident has reported there with a member of the crew dead.

U.S.A. AND MEXICO.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S DENIALS.

NEW YORK, August 10th.

At his summer camp, near Paul Smith's, President Coolidge gave the official quietus to several rumours emanating from Mexico City during the week-end. Pres. Coolidge's official spokesman stated that Pres. Coolidge had not had direct communication with President Calles, while the fact that Mr. Sheffield, the American Ambassador to Mexico, was returning to the States was explained as being merely the customary vacation.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE

NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI RUSSIANS.

RENDITION OF MIXED COURT

FEARED.

THE BRITISH ATTITUDE.

SHANGHAI, August 10th.

M. Alexander Fishman, a well-known Russian barrister barrister here, in the course of an interview with a Russian journalist regarding the Mixed Court, declared that the rendition would give Russians an entirely new and different status.

Despite the fact that Russians had lost the rights of extra-territoriality, Russians in Shanghai were at present under the authority of the Mixed Court but after the rendition he expected that they would be under purely Chinese Courts, subordinate to the Supreme Court at Peking.

M. Fishman declared that the movement of the foreign Bar had been entirely misconstrued. They had no selfish motives, but desired to see the Courts established such as to bring justice and order. He utterly disagreed with the accusation made by an American attorney that British was bartering the Mixed Court for her trade with China. The British attitude was perfectly honourable and straightforward.

CHOLERA TOLL.

MANY VICTIMS DIE IN SHANGHAI.

FAMINE FEARED.

SHANGHAI, August 10th.

The Municipal Health Authorities state that last week there were 2,033 and 23 foreigners suffering from cholera, of whom 321 Chinese and six foreigners died. During this week, up till to-night (Tuesday) there had been 654 more Chinese and eleven more foreign cases, of which 125 Chinese and three foreign had proved fatal.

The China Press states that the continuous lack of rain and the excessive heat (yesterday the temperature was again 104) is not only causing the spread of the cholera but is also threatening a great famine.

PEKING GARRISON'S COMMANDER.

WHY HE HAS RESIGNED.

PEKING, August 11th.

Wang Hui Ching's resignation from the Garrison Commandership, which was at first believed to be the usual protest against the non-payment of funds for the upkeep of the Metropolitan Police and Military Establishments, now appears to have been a protest against the summary treatment of Lin Pei Hsui, of which he was not informed until the execution was over.

PROPERTY SALE.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa sold, by order of the mortgagees, a leasehold property situated at Sham Shui Po, and registered at the Land Office as New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 949, together with three tenements and other erections and buildings thereon, at present in course of construction.

The property, which is held for the term of 75 years, commencing from July 1st, 1898, renewable for a further term of 24 years, has an area of 3,240 square feet, with an annual Crown rent of \$22.

The upset price was \$5,000, and Mr. Mak Fook, No. 125, Connaught Road, Central, became the purchaser for \$5,800.

A Chinese arrested in connection with an attempted highway robbery committed in Waterloo Road on Tuesday morning, when an Indian constable was waylaid and assaulted, appeared before Mr. J. H. B. Nihil, the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday, and was remanded for one week. It is alleged that two men stopped the constable, and, after assaulting him, they disarmed him, before detaining him. One of the men was later arrested and the missing revolver recovered.

ARGENTINE AVIATOR.

BUENOS AIRES, August 10th.

The Argentine aviator, Duggan, has arrived over the River Plate. [It was reported on June 20th that Duggan, who had been missing for a week, had arrived safely at Yigla with his companion. He is flying from New York to Buenos Aires.]

THE SPANISH DICTATOR.

A TALK WITH GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA.

DECAY OF "PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEMS IN ALL COUNTRIES."

Foreign journals have already published so much about the personality of General Primo de Rivera that it is unnecessary to describe him minutely. The Spanish Dictator is big, robust, and portly; his hair and moustaches are white, his eyes are clear. He has not the air of a tyrant, and, as a matter of fact, he is not one. One of the significant features of his dictatorship is that the people have not felt it. Save for the suspension of Parliament and the censorship of the Press, life has not changed in Spain with the new military régime. In the first weeks of the dictatorship Primo de Rivera readily gave interviews to-day it is another thing. He considers that he has no further need of publicity, and that his time is precious. That is why during the last months few declarations of the General have been published in foreign journals. It is by a pure chance that I had the opportunity of an interview with him.

Primo de Rivera was Military Governor of Catalonia when he made his coup d'état of September 13th, 1923. This fact was of importance. If he had occupied the same position in some other Spanish province it is possible that he would not have thought of overthrowing the Democratic Government and the whole Parliamentary system. As a matter of fact Catalonia was the most agitated province in Spain. Murders were of frequent occurrence at Barcelona, assassinations of employers and "yellow" workmen, murders that nearly always remained unpunished because of the intimidation of the jury by the Reds. Moreover, in Catalonia where the tendency to decentralisation is most noticeable, the separatist movement has been strongest, so strong indeed that it was becoming a real danger to the unity of the kingdom.

AGAINST REGIONALISM.

"I like the Catalonians very much," the General said to me; "they are an energetic people, industrious, strong, and sensible. I like also their tongue, although I do not understand it, but it sounds pleasant to me. Profiting, however, by the weakness of the Governments at Madrid, some malcontents had seized political power in Catalonia and were invading against Spain, against the unity of the country, and I have seen how they have scoffed at the glorious Spanish flag. I can assure you that this anti-Spanish political movement was one of the causes of my decision to wait no longer, but to counteract by force the weakness of the Democratic Government. The anti-Federalism of the Catalan Separatists went so far as prohibiting their children from speaking the Spanish tongue. In the end the situation became intolerable. It was necessary that someone should act, and since the others refused to make a move I myself decided to act."

"You are against Separatism, General," I said; "but what do you think of Regionalism?" "I believe that it is dangerous for Spain and for all states formed throughout history by diverse nationalities. Regionalism is the residue of these nationalisms. It is because of this that Regionalism is dangerous, and that is why I wish to strengthen the province and municipality. Among the Regionalists there are certain people of good faith, but in spite of that it is necessary to fight against their ideals, which were leading to Spanish disruption."

THE PROBLEM OF MOROCCO.

"The Parliamentary system, with its instability," the General continued, "has greatly contributed to render more difficult the solution of the problem of Morocco. Changes were being made every moment—change of High Commissioners, of Generals, and of policy. When we were no longer embarrassed by Parliament and its fruitless discussions, we were able to get quickly to work and in a relatively short space of time we successfully finished Abdel-Krim. We have now obtained mastery throughout our zone, and we shall soon be able to set about its economic exploitation."

"There is much talk of a fresh international conference on the Moroccan problem," I remarked. "It is not yet the moment for that," said the General. "It is necessary to wait until the disarmament of the tribes is a reality. When no further threat is directed against the protecting Powers (France and Spain), then we can speak again of the international problem. We desire that Tangier should be part of the Spanish zone. If we cannot have the sovereignty, as of Ceuta and Melilla, we wish at least that Tangier should be in our protectorate like the remainder of the zone."

DECAY OF PARLIAMENTARIANISM.

"What do you think of Parliamentarianism, General?" "It is breaking up in all countries. It has had its time, and the people no longer know what to do with it, how to rid themselves of it. The economic foundations of Parliament have been weakening for a long time; that is to say, it no longer represents the productive forces of nations. It is absolutely necessary to substitute for Democratic Parliament a modern system more in harmony with the economics of our day. At the same time, it is absolutely necessary to strengthen the executive power and render Governments more independent of legislative power."

CONCERNING HIMSELF.

"Permit me, Monsieur le President, to ask you a few questions that have nothing to do with politics!"

"Do so, I will answer you with pleasure." "What profession interests you most?" "The military profession and that of agriculture. My father was a staff colonel, but he retired young from the army, and devoted himself to agriculture at Jerez."

"Do you also like literature?" "Yes, but I confess to you that I have very little time to occupy myself with it. I sometimes go to the theatre, more often to see a comedy."

"What is your favourite sport?" "I am not a great sportsman, nevertheless I like a game of 'pelotes,' horse-racing, and bull-fights. I am very fond of horse-riding, and always ride when I have a free moment."

"General Primo de Rivera, Dictator of Spain, pleasantly held out his hand to me in parting, accompanying the gesture with his well-known amiable smile.—Dr. Amnazz Revraz in Sunday Times."



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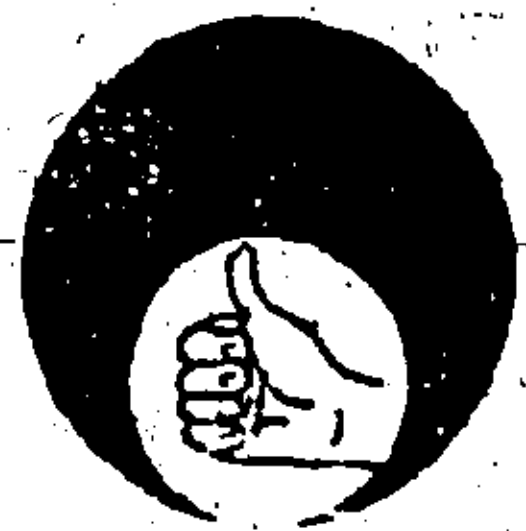
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TENNIS LEAGUE.

C.R.C. WIN "A" DIVISION ALSO.

By their victory over the Kowloon Cricket Club, the Chinese Recreation Club have succeeded in regaining the Shield they lost in 1922. The match, which was the last in the "A" Division, was played at the Kowloon C.C. ground and resulted in a win of 19 games for the islanders.

The Kowloonites put up a game fight and S. E. Green and E. C. Fincher proved to be the best pair of the day, defeating all the Chinese pairs.

The detailed results are as follows:—

1st Round.

Ng Sze Kwong and Yew Man Kit beat T. Lay and N. Trambitzky 10-1
M. W. Lo and M. H. Lo beat C. E. Millard and E. F. Fincher 6-3
Ho Ka Lau and Yew Man Tzun beat S. E. Green and E. C. Fincher 5-6

2nd Round.

Ng Sze Kwong and Yew Man Kit lost to S. E. Green and E. C. Fincher 6-0
M. W. Lo and M. H. Lo lost to T. Lay and N. Trambitzky 4-7
Ho Ka Lau and Yew Man Tzun beat C. E. Millard and E. F. Fincher 6-2

3rd Round.

Ng Sze Kwong and Yew Man Kit beat C. E. Millard and E. F. Fincher 9-2
M. W. Lo and M. H. Lo lost to S. E. Green and E. C. Fincher 5-8
Lo Ka Lau and Yek Man Tzun beat T. Lay and N. Trambitzky 6-5

Final score.

Chinese R.C. led 39-27

"B" DIVISION.

CHAIKONGWONG v. INDIAN R.C.
Played on the Chai Kongwong courts, home term winning by one game only.

J. W. Leonard and W. J. Howard:

beat S. H. Ismail and J. S. Acker 6-5
beat S. A. Hamid and S. S. Hussain 6-5
lost to S. A. Ismail and S. A. R. Bux 5-6

R. Bass and D. Clow:

beat S. H. Ismail and J. S. Acker 6-2
beat S. A. Hamid and S. S. Hussain 6-5
lost to S. A. Ismail and S. A. R. Bux 5-6

V. Sousa and A. R. Remedios:

lost to S. H. Ismail and J. S. Acker 3-8
beat S. A. Hamid and S. S. Hussain 6-5
lost to S. A. Ismail and S. A. R. Bux 13-20

WATER POLO.

The two matches down for decision yesterday were cancelled, on account of insufficient water at the Victoria Recreation Club's bath.

ARE BLONDES REALLY PREFERRED?

[BY JANUARY MORTIMER.]

Some years ago an English doctor discovered that among nearly a thousand women 78 per cent. of the dark-haired were married and that only 98 per cent. of the fair were wives.

It would seem from these figures that brunettes are considered more charming than blondes. In Old English "fair" is an adjective meaning beautiful, and it is curious to note that a number of celebrated "fair women" were actually dark in colouring.

The typical British beauties have mostly been "robbed in the long night of deep hair." Byron had a strong preference for black tresses, and Tom Moore disliked blue eyes. The Greeks and the Romans admired fair-haired women, but among modern civilised peoples the notable belles have been chiefly brunettes. Dark eyes have always aroused admiration, and Burton, quoting examples, says: "Of all eyes black are most amiable."

Among the highly praised lovely women of England none has been more remarkably fair. Lady Venetia Stanley, who married Sir Kenelm Digby, had brown hair and eyebrows. The Gunninges, in the eighteenth century, were dark blondes, and Lady Hamilton was a brunette. Mrs. Overall, known as the greatest beauty in Britain in the seventeenth century, had very dark hair and eyes.

Baudelaire was so great an admirer of dark-complexioned women that he fell in love with a mulatto.

All the charming women in Thackeray's novels were of the brunette type. English women in the majority have darker hair and eyes than men. Brunettes have greater vitality than blondes, and the number of fair people in Europe is stated to be steadily diminishing. It is interesting to learn from statistics that women seem to prefer fair men as husbands, for the greater number of bachelors are dark.—"Daily Mail"

BOXING.

FRENCH FIGHTERS COMING EAST.

[BY CADOFYDD.]

Five French boxers, all of whom have good records, recently left France for Australia. In November they are due at Manila, and thence they are going to America.

It will surely interest local boxing enthusiasts to learn that there is a possibility of these men visiting Hongkong; that is, if the Hongkong Boxing Association offer them sufficient inducement. At the time they are due in Manila the boxing season here will have begun, and an excellent programme in which they could take part might be arranged.

Last year's season was on the whole a good one, and the sailors and soldiers who constitute most of the boxers gave some excellent bouts. But we only brought two non-local boxers within our gates, Kid Alfred, the Filipino, and Stoker Naegalin, of the Jules Mithelot. These men were well worth seeing.

Naegalin will be here again either in November or December. Soon after, when the East Surrey Regiment departs, we shall lose Drummer Bowles, who is certainly a fine little featherweight. Before he goes a bout between him and Naegalin would be interesting.

Some disappointment was expressed amongst local enthusiasts when last Spring, Crique, an ex-Champion of Europe, did not visit Hongkong. He was to have gone to Manila, and it was thought that the Hongkong Boxing Association would offer him sufficient inducement to have brought him here. The Boxing Association was not to blame, as Crique never went to Manila.

But these five French boxers have definitely decided on a visit to the Philippines, and it will be a great disappointment if some of them, at least, are not seen in Hongkong.

The local Boxing Association do not offer large purses. They cannot, because their rules do not allow them to go beyond a certain figure. The officials work hard in the interests of the sport and their labours are appreciated by many. But the other day, when I was conversing with one of the officials in regard to the forthcoming season, he said: "Boxing will never be a great success in Hongkong, the people are too apathetic." "Bring them occasionally a man of class," I replied, "and they will respond. If any good man comes to Hongkong, or say Manila, or within reasonable distance, get him. A good boxing show is like a good theatre, it never fails to attract." He agreed.

A WARNING TO BACHELORS.

THE RISK OF BECOMING INSANE.

LITTLE DANGER TO MARRIED MEN.

Between the ages of 25 and 33, insanity was nearly three times as prevalent among single men and women as among married men and women of the same age, said Professor G. M. Robertson, delivering the Maudsley lecture to the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, at the headquarters of the British Medical Association, Tavistock-square, W.C.

There has been a process of selection among the married, who may be regarded as a picked lot. (The professor added.) Both husband and wife have at least selected one another from among all others, apparently for very good reasons. The cynic has said that the lives of married men are not really longer than the single; they only seem longer. From my statistics it would appear that married men score off bachelors in both senses. One may conclude from the low incidence of insanity among the married that the condition of marriage is the most favourable mode of existence for men and women.

He submitted that the advice once given "to those about to marry" was wrong. Young men between 25 and 35 years of age continuing bachelors died on the average four years sooner than married men, and ran three times the risk of becoming insane.

CANCER TESTS.

SERUM FROM RABBITS MAKES RATS IMMUNE.

In a recent issue of the *Lancet* Dr. Thomas Lumsden records surprisingly successful results in the cure of one form of cancer (sarcoma) in rats by a serum which he has elaborated at the Lister Institute, Chelsea, S.W.

A serum prepared from rabbits has invariably cured sarcomatous cancer in the feet of rats. After the cure the rat cannot again be infected with cancer.

An anti-serum made by inoculating human cancer into a sheep kills cancer cells instantly. "This anti-human cancer serum can be injected intravenously (into the veins) of mice in massive doses without serious damage." As much as one 25th of the body weight—equivalent to 6lb. in the case of a man of average weight—is tolerated by mice. The serum is therefore practically harmless to healthy tissues while it is deadly to cancer cells.

If an anti-serum made against mouse or rat cancer is found similarly to select and kill human cancer cells then, in the view of Dr. Lumsden, a perfect reagent would have been found so far as *in vitro* work is concerned (that is, in experiments on the cancer cells not in the living body but in glass vessels). Even then it will be necessary to learn to apply the reagent, or cure, to living animals which may be very difficult of attainment.

COUNTY CRICKET.

DETAILS OF THE LATEST MATCHES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rain interfered with cricket all over the country.

Sussex gained a brilliant victory over Kent at Hastings, the match being featured by a century by Frank Woolley, and a fine all-round performance by Maurice Tate. A. E. Gilligan and Cook also reached three figures.

HOBS AND HENDREN IN FINE FETTER.

LONDON, August 10th.

The Oval ground suffered from rain as did the rest of the country, but huge scores were put up by both Middlesex and Surrey, the match being drawn. Middlesex declared with eight wickets down in the hope of gaining points for a lead on the first innings, but when stumps were drawn Surrey had not completed an innings.

The scores were:—
Middlesex: 418 (for eight wickets declared)
Surrey: 337 (for seven wickets).

Patsy Hendren showed his liking for the Oval ground by hitting up 199 in the Middlesex innings. For Surrey, Hobbs batted brilliantly and when time was called he had scored 176, nearly half the total, without being defeated. A. Jeacocke rendered him the best support, the amateur scoring 84.

YORKS WIN AGAIN IN GOOD FORM.

Yorkshire, entertaining Warwickshire at Sheffield, were in a strong position at the close of play, but the interference of rain deprived them of victory. Yorkshire secured points for a lead on the first innings. The match was featured by good form by the Test players.

The scores were:—
Yorkshire: 362
Warwick: 182 and 96 (for three wickets).

Sutcliffe and Rhodes scored 60 and 60 respectively in the Yorkshire innings, while Leyland made a century in good style. He scored 100.

Despite a good stand by Norman Kilner, who made 80 runs, Warwick were dismissed for 182, leaving Yorkshire 200 ahead. Rhodes took 3 for 29.

Following on, Warwick played out time. R. E. S. Wyatt had scored 58 not out when stumps were drawn.

NOTTS v. DERBY.

At Nottingham, Notts gained points for a lead on the first innings over Derbyshire. Notts forced the follow-on, but Derby made a splendid recovery and played out time.

The scores were:—
Notts: 360
Derby: 194 and 236 (for eight wickets).

Payton treated the Derby bowling with scant respect, scoring 133 before being defeated. The only other Notts batsman to pass the half-century was Shipston who made 55, Garnett Lee, the old Notts cricketer, who now assists Derbyshire, bowled extremely well, taking four for 50.

A fine partnership between Worthington and J. L. Crommelin-Brown enabled Derby to reach 194 in their first innings. Larwood was on top form. He took five wickets for 44 runs. Worthington scored 58 and Brown 61.

Following on, Storer and Worthington held their ends up against good bowling. Storer made 84 and Worthington in another fine display made 73. Richmond took five wickets for 89 runs. Derby were 120 ahead with two wickets to fall when stumps were drawn.

SUSSEX DEFEAT KENT.

Sussex defeated Kent by 198 runs at Hastings, a creditable victory. Two Sussex men scored centuries, and Maurice Tate not only scored 73 runs, but took eleven wickets in the course of the match for 124 runs.

The scores were:—
Sussex: 325 and 284 (for eight wickets declared)
Kent: 215 and 108.

The Gilligan brothers, A. E. and A. H., were outstanding in the batting line for Sussex. A. E. Gilligan made another brilliant century in quick time. His brother made 60. Freeman took five wickets for 69 runs.

Frank Woolley scored 104 out of 205 for Kent, while Tate took six wickets for 65 runs.

Going in a second time Sussex increased their advantage to nearly 400. Tate scored 73 in his usual style, while Cook made 100 not out. Freeman was again the most successful bowler, but his five wickets cost him 117 runs.

Kent were trundled out for 108, and the situation would have looked much worse, but for a fine stand late in the innings by Freeman, who scored 51 not out. Tate took five wickets for 59 runs.

NORTHANTS TRIUMPHANT.

Playing at Northampton, Northants gained a first innings lead over Essex, after thoroughly outplaying their visitors. The scores were:—
Northants: 298 and 187 (for 4 wickets declared)
Essex: 155 and 54 (for one wicket).

(Continued on next column.)



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"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
SHANGHAI. [116]

RIVER LEVELS.

Bulletin from
BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS
OF KWANGTUNG.

Waterlevels (in English Feet) at 8 a.m.

Place of Observation.	Highest Level recorded.	W. Level 1925.	1926.	
			Aug. 9	Aug. 10
West River at Shihching.	+41.0	0	+23.9	+18.9
North River at Tingyuen.	+28.7	0	+7.0	+6.9
North River at Samahui.	+2.3	-5.0	+12.0	+11.0
East River at Shiehking.	+15.3	3	+4.2	+4.2

The feature of the Northants first innings was a brilliant effort by "Fanny" Wadden, the international footballer. He scored 105 without being defeated. V.W.C. Jupp rendered him able assistance. The Northants secretary scored 83.

Jupp followed up his batting performance by taking six Essex wickets for 58 runs. O'Connor alone passed the fifty mark, and he was defeated at 54. Bellamy scored 50 not out for Northants in the second innings.

LEICESTER v. HANTS.

Hampshire batting first against Leicestershire at Leicester, were dismissed for 111. Leicestershire gained points for a lead on the first innings, rain preventing Hants from gaining benefit from a good second-innings recovery.

The scores were:—
Hants: 111 and 260 (for 5 wickets).
Leicester: 501.

As still brought about the down-fall of Hants. In their first innings he took six wickets for 50 runs, and he followed this up by scoring fifty-four runs when his turn came to bat.

The second innings recovery by Hampshire was marked by a good stand by Mead and Newman. Philip Mead made 72 runs and Newman 63.

SOMERSET v. WORCESTER.

Playing at Weston-super-Mare, Somerset and Worcestershire drew, Worcester failing to complete their first innings.

The scores were:—
Somerset: 214.
Worcester: 134 (for five wickets).

Wilson, the Worcester bowler, came out with splendid figures. Only J. Daniell, the Somerset captain, played him with any confidence. Daniell hit up 60 runs, while Wilson dismissed eight batsmen at a cost of 91 runs.

There was nothing conspicuous in the Worcester reply.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

JACK DEMPSEY.

REFUSED A NEW YORK LICENSE.

New York, August 10th.
Jack Dempsey, heavy-weight champion of the world, has been refused a New York license by the State Boxing Commission, for a championship contest with Gene Tunney arranged to be held in the Yankee Stadium in September.

Recent advices from American sources indicated that in some circles it is felt that Harry Wills has a prior claim to a championship bout.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
FROM NEW YORK.

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th August, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 22nd August, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE HANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1926. [3853]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

THE Motorship "MUNSTERLAND"

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 13th August, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must reach us by 15th August, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas (Marine Surveyors), at 10 a.m., on 12th August.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JEBSEN & Co.

Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1926. [2853]

THE RED THEOLOGY IN THE FAR EAST.

By CHARLES H. COATES (JONATHAN BLUNT OF THE ANGLO-CHINESE PRESS.)

Published by Thynne & Jarvis, Ltd., 61-63, On Sale by Kelly & Walsh.

This book has two sections, the first one explains and defends the Christian position known as Fundamentalism—the doctrine which brought Leighton Tennant, U.S.A., into the limelight. The author will have nothing whatever to do with "evolution" which, though the basis of all modern science, he asserts does not account for man's origin.

Science may act on the assumption that man evolved from the lower animals, but the theory has never been proved.

There may be a gradation from the simple cell, to the most highly complex of animals: men, but this is not to say that species were not fixed and determined from the creation of the world six thousand years ago. A new species does not emerge from another by the transmission of acquired characteristics for that is a theory that has been discarded, though it is frequently revived.

This animal by taking thought and exercise may develop and stretch its neck by an inch, but the increment will not pass on to the succeeding generation and so finally produce the giraffe. The rabbit will not mate with the hare, the horse, when it is mated with the ass, produces an offspring which is invariably sterile.

Species, therefore, are definitely marked off, and always have been. Man, therefore, is a divinely created being from the very first as the Book of Genesis records.

Moreover, the evidence for the Flood is clear, the fossil ivory, which is found in Siberia, adheres to the flesh of animals, which died suddenly, having been overtaken by some catastrophe—a sudden and severe drop in temperature; otherwise if the animals had perished individually, their flesh would have been devoured by other living creatures. They certainly would not have died together in such numbers.

Other similar illustrations are used to prove the same point, namely, that at some period of the world's history a catastrophe like the Flood, following some cataclysm such as a wobbling of the earth on its axis, occurred and so again Genesis is correct.

The writer then proves to his own satisfaction that the Bible record is absolutely correct literally and historically and must be accepted in every detail. It is the infallible authority which man discards or ignores at his peril.

One cannot help sympathizing with the author, who is obviously honest, and transparently sincere. He belongs to that small and diminishing group to whom certain views of the Christian religion are absolutely necessary to salvation. The type that begot the minority clauses of the Athanasian Creed. He stands for the faith once delivered to the saints without any accretions, or diminutions, and for the interpretation unaltered by the discoveries associated with Copernicus, Darwin or, any of the geologists and anthropologists who assert that man has existed on the earth at least half a million years, and that the earth itself is not six thousand years old, but some millions of years in age.

He is pleading for the dignity of man, a dignity which requires a special creation for man is so immeasurably above the beasts of the field or the forest, to which he fears the scientists have degraded him.

In the second part of the book, he attributes no small part of present chaos in China, to the desertion of this old establish faith on the part of those missionaries whose business it is to impart the Christian principles, pure and undiluted, as he understands them. He condemns what he calls the modernist position, which allows each to interpret the faith for himself, and which leads to compromises, and such dilution as to make the Christian faith unrecognisable.

These are the Red Theologians. There are some, he asserts, who see nothing more in ancestor worship than the ordinary Christian's reverence for the dead, and who would seek a reconciliation between Tsing Ming and Easter. This he denounces in vigorous and up-springing terms. The educational establishments, which were meant to be ancillary to the spread of the faith, have now dominated the latter, using the newly acquired freedom and power of the mind to criticise and, if possible, to adapt the Christian principles to the native tradition, and create something congenial by a sort of cross fertilization.

The result of such attempts has been confusion of thought among the Chinese, a disregard for authority, and a great loss of prestige as far as the Christian Gospel is concerned.

The writer probably exaggerates the influence of the missionary on the Chinese mind. Young China is too busy grasping at the substance which a knowledge of modern scientific method puts within one's reach, to be troubled very much by the shadow of the ethical or spiritual ideals that would check and guide the unrestrained pursuit of that material end. But the number of those who can see any hope in China's present methods, is like that of the Fundamentalists, small and diminishing.

It is unfortunate that the author did not model his literary style on that of the Book which he himself reveres so much, for while there may be some difference of opinion about the historical accuracy of the Bible, there is none whatever with regard to its literary excellence. The Red Theology would then have been an easier and pleasanter book to read.

REAR-ADMIRAL STIRLING.

PROMOTION FOR HONGKONG COMMODORE.

DETAILS OF HIS CAREER.

Information has been received officially from the Admiralty by the Naval Authorities that Commodore Anselm J. B. Stirling, C.B., R.N., Commodore in Charge of H. M. Naval Establishment at Hongkong, has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral to date from August 9th, 1926.

Admiral Stirling entered the Navy in 1886, and joined H.M.S. Nile on the Mediterranean Station, his first seagoing ship, as a Naval Cadet in June, 1891. He first came to the China Station as a Lieutenant, serving in H.M.S. Barfleur, Flagship of Rear Admiral James A. T. Bruce, in 1899, and was landed with the Naval Brigade during the Boxer Troubles in 1901. He was wounded in the leg during these operations and invalided, subsequently receiving a pension for wounds.

The new Admiral was promoted to the rank of Commander on June 30th, 1909, and to Captain in December, 1915. He was eminently a "destroyer" Officer and served in Destroyer Flotillas, Commanding H.M. Ships Shark, Faulknor and Saumarez, throughout the War.

He commanded as Captain (D) the 12th Destroyer Flotilla of 18 destroyers at the Battle of Jutland being himself in H.M.S. Faulknor. He delivered the most successful destroyer attack with his Flotilla on the German Battle Fleet, inflicting considerable damage and sinking the German Battleship Pommern, as the Fleet were endeavouring to escape on the morning of June 1st, 1918. For his services on this and other occasions during the War, he was made a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, and decorated with the French Legion of Honour and Russian Order of St. Anne with swords.

At the conclusion of the War Admiral Stirling was appointed a Commodore 2nd Class as Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and later commanded the large Aircraft Carrier Argus, which was the pioneer of Aircraft carriers as at present known, and carried out important experimental work in her.

On conclusion of his term of appointment in H.M.S. Argus, he was appointed directly to command the Atlantic Fleet Destroyer Base at Port Edgar in Scotland, which was specially constructed during the War to accommodate the Grand Fleet Destroyer Flotillas, amounting to over one hundred destroyers.

From that appointment Admiral Stirling was sent to Hongkong as Commodore in Charge and would have completed his two years of service here at the end of this year. He enjoys the distinction of having been continuously employed as a Captain since his promotion in 1915, an experience which few Captains have enjoyed since the ruthless reductions which have been effected after the close of the War.

It is anticipated that Admiral Stirling will continue to serve at Hongkong until due for relief about December of this year.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL.

The following changes in the officer personnel on the China Coast have taken place:—

Captain D. Lupton, of the Taming, is on reserve.

Captain J. Pringle, from reserve, has gone master, Sunning. Captain J. K. Clark, of the Sunning, is on reserve.

Captain A. McDowell, from reserve, has gone master, Suifuang. Captain H. Fisher, of the Suifuang, has gone master, Taming.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, second officer, Suifuang, is on reserve.

Mr. R. Atkinson, second officer, Taming, has gone second officer, Chihik. Mr. R. K. Powrie, second officer, Pakhoi, has gone second officer, Taming.

Captain W. Field-Hook, of the Fooning, has gone master, Laiwang. Capt. H. A. Huchen, of the Laiwang, is on reserve.

Mr. J. McCabe, third officer, Yatshing, has gone second officer, Lienching.

Mr. E. J. A. Porter, chief officer, Yatshing, has gone master, same ship. Mr. G. Clarke, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Fooning.

Mr. C. B. Harris, second officer, Kumang, is on reserve. Mr. J. A. Gow, from reserve, has gone second officer, Kumang.

Mr. K. D. Fairfax, from reserve, has gone third officer, Kwaiyang.

Mr. G. J. Lawson, second officer, Hopang, has gone second officer, Luenho.

Mr. J. J. McLeavy, second officer, Luenho, is on reserve.

Mr. F. Dunstan, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Yatshing. Mr. J. Burns, second engineer, Yatshing, is on reserve.

Mr. T. C. Malcolm, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Tingang. Mr. J. Fry, second engineer, Tingang, is on reserve.

Captain J. B. McCaw, from reserve, has gone master, Zol Sun.

Mr. T. W. Spence, second officer, Halvard, has resigned. Mr. R. H. Wetherell has been appointed second officer, Halvard.—Shipping and Engineering.

BLASE BOYS AT LORD'S.

[BY HARTLEY KEMBALL COOK.]

Nearly forty years ago I was taken to my first "Lord's" ("Eton v. Harrow" is a superfluous description; there is only one Lord's).

I went in convoy of an older and critical brother, very conscious that I must do nothing to disgrace his light blue favour, scowling heavily at everything, male or female, wearing dark blue, and firmly convinced that Harrow was the abomination of desolation.

It was then that I conceived a deadly hatred for a certain A. C. MacLaren, who made a good many runs with an insolent assurance. I have expiated that hatred on many a ground since then, and so I may confess that I should have cheered madly had vengeance descended on him from on high. I can see him now cutting the Eton bowling past third man—I can hear the shouts—I can remember the silence in our camp.

They say that Lord's never changes. I wish I could think so. It was a handsome ground then, with its new, fine pavilion and its spaces where the coaches were ranged before the building of those lamentable stands which have sprung up at the demand of the all-conquering "gav". Lord's then was more like one of the Kent grounds of to-day; no one had thought of trying to make it look like a modern league football ground.

Even the approaches were suburban, almost countrified. Was there ever anything so delicious for a small boy as driving up to the ground in a jingling hansom, the patronising nods of those Olympians, my brother's friends, the thrilling moment when someone was pointed out as our captain, the identification of Horae, who was going to be the best bat in England, or someone else who was certain of a century and probably was bowled first ball!

There were no bowlers in those days, and I can see a mighty smiter in a light blue cap running half way down the pitch and "carting" a lob to the leg boundary.

Oh, yes, there are changes enough. In one way, I thought, there was an improvement last time I went to "Lord's"; we used to be a little ashamed of our own folk except during the lunch parade. They did give a man away with their absurd comments on the game, generally reserved for some period of silence when their voices seemed to ring round the ground, and we looked, in shame and anger, to see whether any Harrovian had dared to titter. Women understand cricket now.

But something has gone from "Lord's." The powers have decreed the odious "perfect little gentleman" attitude; they have put down the old scrag in front of the pavilion; they have made it bad form to cheer a dropped catch or to jeer an unlucky bowler. None of that nonsense in the old days.

For those two days Harrow hated Eton and Eton hated (at least) affected to despise Harrow. We were very glad indeed when Harrow missed an easy catch in the slips; we were glad, and we took care to let Harrow know that we were glad. When an Eton man made fifty we became delirious; I don't think that any modern Test match ever produced the volume of sound produced by the downfall of a MacLaren in the old days—when it came!

Our eyes were glued to the match; we could have told its story afterwards ball by ball. Boyhood had not begun to learn to be self-conscious.

Not long ago I went to "Lord's" again—and wished I had stayed away. Once or twice I fancied people were looking a little oddly at me when I cheered the fall of a wicket; on the outskirts of the crowd boys in light and dark blue favours were scowling. Apparently uninterested in the game, the coaches were a pale mockery of the old memory of them; there is little room for coaches at Lord's nowadays.

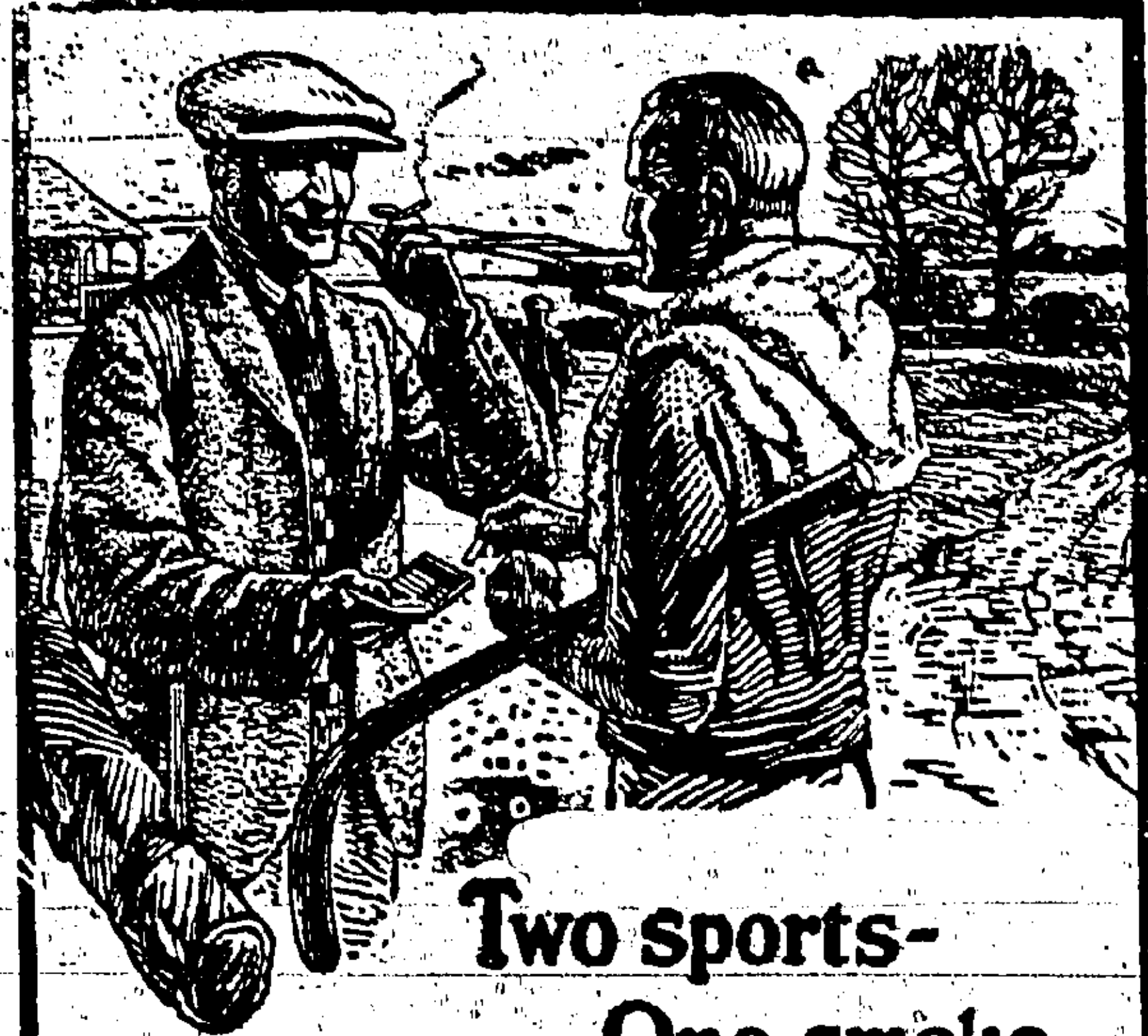
And was it only fancy that the old shrill volume of the cheering of forty years back was muted now to what is expected of the "perfect little gentleman"—Daily Mail.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks issued from the Royal Observatory:—

Pressure is high from the Boulds to the Loochoos. A typhoon may be forming to the east of Luzon.

Local forecast:—East or variable winds, light, fine.

Two sports—
One smoke

Opinion is divided as to whether Golf or Hockey is the ideal winter Game. But on cigarettes all men of discrimination are unanimous. They insist on—

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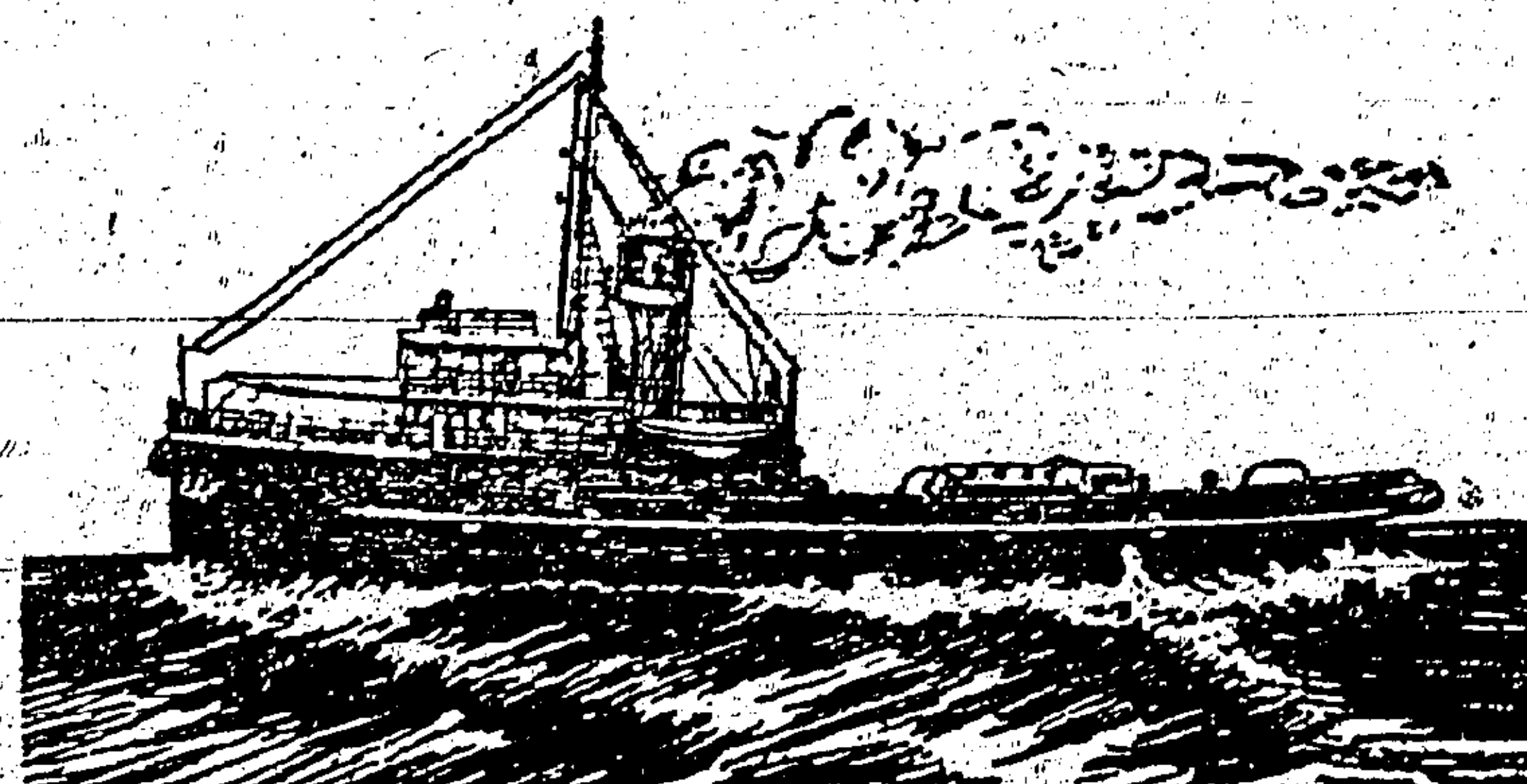
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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

August 10th.
Tjisandari, Dutch str., 5,091 tons, Capt. J. J. Duit, from Shanghai and Keelung. The latter port she left on August 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6.—J.C.J.L.
Venezia, Italian str., 4,877 tons, Capt. C. Valcich, from Yokohama and Tsingtau. The latter port she left on August 4th, with a cargo of paper, lying at Stonecutters.—Doddwell & Co.

August 11th.
Hokan Maru, Japanese str., 2,340 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Keelung via Swatow and Amoy, with 500 tons of coal and 500 tons of merchandise, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Hydrangea, British str., 501 tons, Capt. E. Bentley, from Kwang Chow Wan, with general cargo and live stock, lying at Chiu On S.S. Co.

Kueichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. H. P. Curver, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei. The latter port she left on August 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C34.—B. & S.

Lee Sang, British str., 972 tons, Capt. J. McIntosh, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C35.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Linan, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. D. Lupton, from Shanghai, which port she left on August 7th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B8.—B. & S.

President McKinley, American str., 8,400 tons, from Seattle and Shanghai. The latter port she left on August 9th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Admiral Oriental Line.

Telemaehus, British str., 1,340 tons, Capt. E. Holmes, from Saigon, which port she left on August 8th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10.—Wo Fat Shing.

CLEARANCES.

August 11th.
Changtu, for Shanghai.
Empress of Asia, for Manila.
Kueichow, for Bangkok.
Sui Yik, for Sha U Chung.
Tak Hing, for Haohoi.
Tsun, for Haohoi.
Tjisandari, for Muntok.
Vun Oerstraten, for Swatow.
Yaching, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Hokan Maru*, on August 11th: Mr. E. Mudey, Mr. R. Sanger, and Miss Culley.

DEPARTURES.
 Per R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, for Manila, for August 11th.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Amundsen, Mr. E. Amundsen, Miss B. Amundsen, Mr. C. Altura, Mrs. O. P. Braga, Mr. N. Braga, Mr. J. Braga, Mr. H. Block, Miss C. C. Block, Miss E. H. Banner, Mr. J. C. Camman, Mr. J. M. da Cruz, Mr. H. Clay, Mr. F. Clave, Miss M. Davies, Mr. L. F. Dietiker, Mr. N. Halpound, Mr. C. Doty, Mr. T. Dover, Miss A. Dillinger, Miss A. S. Dran, Mr. Wm. W. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elvasser, Mr. L. Fischer, Mr. L. Fagley, Mr. R. Hadniga, Dr. A. R. Lilles, Mr. T. F. Loudon, Mr. A. Z. Lendry, Mr. T. Laserte, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacMillan, Rev. W. W. McLane, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nakai, Miss Nakai, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Palling, Mr. F. Pulliam, Mr. A. Pagis, Mr. J. M. Pref, Mr. J. D. Rosario, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ratzemberger, Mr. A. Stern, Mrs. M. Shipoff, Miss M. Shipoff, Mr. N. Shipoff, Mr. F. A. Stevenson, Miss H. Stevenson, Mr. W. W. Sigler, Mr. S. Talsualo, Major Vantour, Mr. J. Victoria, Mr. E. Wegner, Mr. J. Wray, Mr. and Mrs. Zamzillo, and Master Zambilla.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* which left Hongkong on July 22nd, arrived at Vancouver on August 9th.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—
 Taikoo Dock:—*Antina*, *Kaying*, and *Kathe*.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR AUGUST, 1926.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
August 12th.....	5.50 a.m.	6.53 p.m.
" 13th.....	5.50 "	6.57 "
" 14th.....	5.50 "	6.58 "
" 15th.....	5.50 "	6.55 "
" 16th.....	5.50 "	6.54 "
" 17th.....	5.51 "	6.54 "
" 18th.....	5.51 "	6.53 "
" 19th.....	5.51 "	6.52 "
" 20th.....	5.52 "	6.52 "
" 21st.....	5.52 "	6.51 "
" 22nd.....	5.53 "	6.50 "
" 23rd.....	5.53 "	6.49 "
" 24th.....	5.53 "	6.48 "
" 25th.....	5.53 "	6.47 "
" 26th.....	5.54 "	6.46 "
" 27th.....	5.54 "	6.45 "
" 28th.....	5.54 "	6.44 "
" 29th.....	5.54 "	6.43 "
" 30th.....	5.55 "	6.43 "
" 31st.....	5.55 "	6.42 "

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

HIGHER TONNAGE, BUT VERY LOW FREIGHTS.

The tonnage entered yesterday was higher than on the previous day, although one vessel less arrived, but the freight returns were very low, being, in fact, only one third of the total tonnage. The actual tonnage figures were:—total, 15,708 (British vessels, 12,604 tons, and other nationalities 3,104 tons). Hongkong cargo dropped by over one thousand tons, and freight for other ports went down to the extent of over six thousand tons.

At 9 a.m. yesterday there were 47 vessels in the harbour, of which 23 were British. During the previous twenty-four hours eight vessels arrived, five British, one Dutch and three Chinese. The departures during the previous twenty-four hours came to six, viz., one Swedish for Shanghai, two British for Amoy, one Chinese for Haohoi, one British for Keelung, and one Chinese for Sha U Chung. There were four clearances, viz., one French for Kwang Chow Wan, one British for Haiphong, one Japanese for Swatow and one Italian for Singapore.

CARGO ENTERED.

(For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong 3,061 tons.
 For ports beyond 3,372 "

Total 6,433 "

(For the previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Tuesday).

For Hongkong 4,263 tons.
 For ports beyond 9,500 "

Total 14,163 "

Of the cargo for Hongkong the British vessels brought 2,700 tons, with the remaining 361 tons divided between the Dutch and the two Chinese steamers. The best entry was 1,100 tons. Of the freight for ports beyond, one British steamer carried 600 tons, and the remaining 2,772 tons were in the Dutch ship.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Empress of Asia (British) from Vancouver and Shanghai with 548 tons of general cargo, mail and 600 tons for Manila.

Hai Ning (British) from Foochow and Amoy with 400 tons of general cargo and mail.

Linan (British) from Shanghai with 1,100 tons of general cargo and mail.

Lee Sang (British) from Haiphong with 525 tons of general cargo and mail.

Hydrangea (British) from Kwang Chow Wan with 127 tons of general cargo and mail.

Tjisandari (Dutch) from Shanghai and Keelung with 333 tons of general cargo, mail and 2,772 tons for ports beyond.

Sui Yik (Chinese) from Sha U Chung with four tons of general cargo.

Tak Hing (Chinese) from Nam Tau with four tons of vegetables.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for inclusion in the returns, were as under:—

Telemaehus (British) from Saigon with 2,010 tons of rice, 100 tons of general cargo and mail.

Kueichow (British) from Tientsin in and Weihaiwei with 2,100 tons of general cargo and mail.

Venezia (Italian) from Yokohama, Moji and Tientsin, with general cargo, mail and 731 tons for ports beyond.

Hokan Maru (Japanese) from Keelung and Swatow with 500 tons of coal, 171 tons of general cargo and mail.

President McKinley (American) from Seattle and Shanghai with general cargo and mail, also freight for Manila.

SHIPPING NOTES.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., the steersman of a trading junk was fined \$15, with the alternative of two weeks' hard labour, for failing to carry regulation lights while under way. The steersman of a cargo boat was fined \$5, or five days' hard labour in default, for mooring his craft inshore within a distance of less than 100 yards of low water mark at night.

While attempting to berth alongside the Ping On wharf, West Point, at 2 a.m. on Tuesday, the steam-launch *Wing Fook* met with a mishap. She collided with the wharf, which caused her to take in water rapidly, and, despite pumping, she ultimately sank. Later, however, she was raised, and is now in dock at Sham Shui Po for repairs. No lives were lost.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 493, of which the s.s. *Hydrangea* (British) from Kwang Chow Wan carried 303.

The Naval Armament Supply Officer, notified the Harbour Officer yesterday that a quantity of unexpended cordite will be burnt at Stonecutters Rifle Range this afternoon. Shipping is accordingly warned.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due August 23rd.
Nanking (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), due to-day.
Takoda (B.I. & Apear), due August 15th.
Talma (B.I. & Apear), due to-morrow.

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STRAITS	H'kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	Aug. 28	Sept. 5
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 3	Sept. 6	Sept. 9	Sept. 12	Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	Oct. 20	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 15
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG-MANILA-HONGKONG-SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Aug. 11	Aug. 13	Empress Asia	Aug. 14
Aug. 25	Aug. 27	Empress Canada	Aug. 28

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Cables: GAOANPAO.

Freight and Express:

Tel. C. 42.

Cables: NAUTILUS.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

* KOREA MARU	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at Noon
* SIBERIA MARU	Monday, 21st Sept., at Noon
* TAIYO MARU	Tuesday, 5th Oct., at Noon

* Omit Honolulu. Calls Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU	Tuesday, 31st Aug., at Noon
ANYO MARU	Tuesday, 12th Oct., at Noon
BOKUYO MARU	Saturday, 27th Nov., at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

SUWA MARU	Saturday, 14th Aug.
TUSHIMI MARU	Saturday, 28th Aug.
HAZAKAZI MARU	Saturday, 11th Sept.
HAZUKAN MARU	Saturday, 25th Sept.
KITANO MARU	Saturday, 9th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU	Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

HAZAKAZI MARU	Tuesday, 24th Aug.
TAKETOYO MARU	Monday, 5th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAMAKURA MARU Saturday, 21st Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AWA MARU Friday, 13th Aug.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 21st Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU Sunday, 15th Aug.

TOYOOKA MARU Monday, 16th Aug.

PENANG MARU (Calls Moji) Tuesday, 17th Aug.

YAMAGATA MARU (Omit Shanghai, Calls Keelung) Monday, 23rd Aug.

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depots).

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.,

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

"CITY OF BARODA"

(8,670 TONS D.W.)

THE above Steamer having Accommodation for over 100 First Class Passengers will be Despatched via PHILIPPINES, STRAITS, COLOMBO and SUEZ CANAL on 5th NOVEMBER, 1926, for NEW YORK where she is due to arrive on 2nd JANUARY, 1927.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to—

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THE BANK LINE LTD.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 11th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.

Barometer	29.84	29.83	29.81
Temperature	80	81	87
Humidity	72	91	70

Wind Direction	E	ESE	East
Force	1	2	2
Weather	O	O	O
Rain	0.09	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 10th	87
Lowest open-air Temperature on 11th	80

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 12th to 18th, 1926.

	High Water	Low Water
	Time	Height

Thurs. 12	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
	11	3	6	5

Fri. 13	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
	11	24	6	1

Satur. 14	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
	10	46	4	8

Sun. 15	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
	1	15	4	9

Mon. 16	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
	2	14	4	0

Tues. 17	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
	3	56	4	8

Wed. 18	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
	3	47	5	8

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

HAIPHONG	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 15th Aug., at 8 a.m.
CHINKIANG via SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG"	Tuesday, 17th Aug., at Noon
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 18th Aug., at Noon
OSAKA via SHANGHAI		
MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 20th Aug., at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Sunday, 22nd Aug., at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"MINGSANG"	Sunday, 22nd Aug., at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at 2 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	Wednesday, 25th Aug., at Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday, 25th Aug., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 28th Aug., at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 1st Sept., at Noon
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 1st Sept., at 2 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Friday, 3rd Sept., at Noon
KOBE via MOJI	"KAISANG"	Tuesday, 7th Sept., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 15th Sept., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENAMOI"	24th Aug.
"GLENBARRY"	2nd Sept.
"GLENAPP"	18th "
"GLENSHANE"	5th Oct.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	18th "
"GLENBEG"	28th "

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Discharges	Leaves H'kong.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	25th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"GLENOGLE"	22nd Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephone: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3698.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

SHANGHAI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES,

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE,

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... Via Suez Canal From Hongkong 14th August.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

(ANDREW WALK & Co., London.)

Sailings from Hongkong

M.V. "SPRINGBANK" ... Via Suez Canal 30th September.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £33. 2nd Class £20.

"B" 1st Class £30. 2nd Class £23.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

STEAMER From Hongkong October.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Agnes Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Cape Town.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Harar, Addis Ababa, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chimbe, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EST INDIES LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 5th Sept., 1926

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... 3rd Oct., 1926

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furprince.

King's Building.

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HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and

Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 23rd August.
S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 20th September.
S.S. "SIMALOER" ... 18th October.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 4th September.
S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 2nd October.All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone: Central No. 1574.

Agents, York Building

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**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FORSTRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEBANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug., Noon	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Mars. Casablanca, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	10th Sept.	Mars. L'don, Hamburg, B'dam, & Antwerp.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,384	13th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,841	18th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MOREA"	10,818	16th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"KABMALA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,841	8th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,818	5th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APOAB SAILINGS

"TALYA"	10,000	15th Aug. 11.30 a.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,949	4th Sept.	do.
"SANTHA"	7,754	8th Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	31st Sept.	do.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	1st Oct.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	3rd Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	6,956	27th August	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	23rd Oct.	

* Calls at Kolambagan.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia. The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TARADA"	6,949	16th Aug. 6 a.m.	Amoy, Moji and Kobe.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,384	18th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,841	19th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SANTHA"	7,754	23rd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,006	31st Aug.	Yokohama only.
"KILLORE"	6,853	1st Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	3rd Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	13th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,818	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	20th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KABMALA"	9,128	23rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	5,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,841	16th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,818	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

Calling at Swatow for Passengers only

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAINING ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, 13th August, at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING," "HAIPHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.**

HAIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 12th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 12th Aug.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 14th Aug.	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 14th Aug.	6 a.m.
SEANGHAI	"SINKIAN"	On 15th Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KINGCHOW"	On 17th Aug.	6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 17th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 19th Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 19th Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 21st Aug.	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 21st Aug.	4 p.m.
SEANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 22nd Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZCHUEN"	On 24th Aug.	6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone: CENTRAL 33.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THESE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

Via MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE ...	In Port	18th August, Noon
TAIPING ...	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE ...	8th October	18th October
TAIPING ...	9th November	17th November

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone: CENTRAL 33.

Agents. [5]

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 19th August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUMI).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

From Hongkong.

S.S. "FIUME L" ... 4th September.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... 10th August.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... 7th September.

S.S. "FIUME L" ... 30th September.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st August.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th Sept.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

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BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "MALVERNIAN"	... Via Suez Canal	18th August.
S.S. "DEUOALION"	... Via Suez Canal	27th August.
S.S. "ANTILLOCHUS"	... Via Suez Canal	10th September.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	... Via Suez Canal	24th September.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

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